The Carlisle Herald and Expositor.

CONDITION OF THE TREASURY.

The embarrassments in the financial affairs of our State, are most deplorable, and it is greatly to be feared that no remedy can be provided in time to avert the ruin which threatens the credit of the Commonwealth. The prevalence of Loco Focoism has blighted the fair prospects of our State—checked her progressive march to wealth and importance, and inflicted a wound upon her honor, which will require years to repair. We now behold the humiliating spectacle of an Executive of this once proud State, begging with abject servility for the loan of a trifling pittance to silence the claims of importunate public creditors!—And inconsiderable as is the sum asked, and that too but for a temporary period, it is unavailable, notwithstanding the utmost efforts of the Governor and his friends have been employed to procure it. It is not in a spirit of exultation that we refer to this matter; we value too highly the good name of our beloved—our native State, to be capable of mocking at her calamities. It is with the simple view of calling the serious attention of the People to the condition of the public credit, that we allude to this humiliating circumstance. The reign and rule of Loco Focoism has produced this state of things, and ere we are quit of it, it will bring still deeper disgrace upon us. We look upon it as almost inevitable that the public works must stop. Porter and his advisers will not be able to procure funds for their prosecution; monied individuals or corporations at home and abroad, have no confidence in the credit of the State whilst its affairs are administered by reckless demagogues and unprincipled speculators, and hence they withhold their aid in the present extremity. Porter and his friends are the fierce and implacable enemies of corporations;—they have advised their destruction time and again, and even at this moment, whilst they are suing for aid at their hands, they are ministering, through their partisans, to the morbid appetites of the evil disposed and factious, and striving to engender in their breasts the worst possible feelings of hostility to the Banks! The consequence is, that this great State is now forced to go abroad, begging for a *paltry loan of seventy-five thousand dollars*, to replenish a bankrupt Treasury! And this too, whilst a State Institution, ever mindful of the public good, stands ready and willing to relieve her wants, if applied to in the proper manner and spirit! There is a day of reckoning in the future, and David R. Porter and his *bullies*, whose outlawry has brought upon us this foul dishonor, will be made to answer for it at the bar of public opinion.—*Phil. Eve. Star*

A DISAPPOINTED SUB-TREASURER.

On Tuesday morning officer A. M. C. Smith received a letter from the cashier of the Albany City Bank, enclosing a Police warrant for the arrest of a young man named Sylvanus M. Spencer who had recently committed a forgery on that institution and had fled from the city. The check which was paid at the Bank for $850 was drawn in the name of the firm of J. & T. Halenbake.

Mr. Smith set himself to work with his usual zeal and alacrity, and soon ascertained that Spencer has arrived in this city, and also the place of his abode. On reaching his lodgings, Mr. Smith was informed that the young man was then out, but that the next morning he was to leave for Texas.

Yesterday morning Mr. Smith went to the Philadelphia steamboat landing, previous to the boats leaving. He had not been long there before a coach drove down, and out jumped a man, whose person answered well the description given him in the letter of Spencer.

Mr. Smith was a total stranger, but ventured a familiar salute of

"How are you Mr. Spencer!"

"Quite well," was the reply; but, sir, how's this? You certainly have the advantage of me."

"And mean to keep it," said Smith aside.

"But, why so?" continued he, "don't you know me? How are all the folks in Albany."

"All well when I left," said Spencer.

"But where are you going!" asked Smith.

"Oh! for Texas. I'm going to see what that garden of the world's made of."

"No, you don't, retorted Smith, with one of his sarcastic grins; and giving the word of march for the City Prison, the young culprit complied with the requisition, with the best grace he could, and is now on his way to Albany to await his trial.—*N. Y. Express.*

MORE LOCO FOCO MISMANAGEMENT.

By a reference to our legislature proceedings, it will be seen that resolutions have been offered to both branches of the State Legislature, *authorising the Governor to appoint a Commissioner to go to England to negotiate a loan.* This is the cap sheaf of the folly of the present State administration. The scheme is so absurd that we verily believe it is the plot of some designing office hunter, to create a post for himself.

We much question whether there are more than six men in this State who have sufficient character and standing in England, or any other part of Europe, to get even a bid for a loan under the most favorable auspices; and these are all such men as Gov. Porter will not appoint. They are democrats, and connected with banks, and these are insurmountable obstacles to his Excellency, as he totally despises the one, and hates the other.

It will cost *three or five thousand dollars*, to send a commissioner to England on such a business; and the giving of this to a faithful partizan will probably be of as much importance to the Governor, as the getting of the loan itself.

SPECIAL ELECTION.

Col. A. V. Parsons was on Tuesday last, elected to the Senate of Pennsylvania, from the 13th Senatorial District, almost without opposition. In this borough the Whigs had no candidate. Mr. Parsons is at present a Loco Foco, but some of his friends are afraid that when he gets among the Whigs in the Senate, he will "turn about and wheel about" as he "used to *did*" when he "used to *was*" a Federalist.—*West Branch Republican.*

THE TURKS.

The following spirited sketch from Stephen's "Incidents of Travel," describes the great changes which are about taking place among the followers of Mohammed, under the reign of the present Sultan:

"The day has gone by, when the haughty Mussulman spurned and persecuted the "Christian Dog." A few years since, it would have been at the peril of a man's life to appear in many parts of Turkey in a European dress; but now the European is looked upon not only as a creature fit to live, but as a man to be respected. And the great study of the Sultan is to introduce European customs. All this change is ascribed by Europeans here, to the destruction of the Janissaries; but I would say, the destruction of the Janissaries is a mere incidental circumstance, and that the true cause is Steam Navigation.

But, however, this may be, all ye who would see the Turk of Mohammed; the Turk who swept the plains of Asia, who leaned on his bloody sword before the Walls of Vienna, and threatened the destruction of Christendom in Europe—the Turk of the turban, the pipe, and the seraglio, come quickly, for he is becoming another man.

A little longer, and the great characteristic distinctions will be broken down—the long pipe, the handsome pipe-bearer, and the amber mouth-piece, are gone, and O death to all that is beautiful in Eastern romance, the walls of the Seraglio are prostrated, the doors of the harem thrown open, the black eunuch and the veiled women, are no more seen, while the honest Turk trudges home from a quiet tea-party, stripped of his retinue of fair ones, with his one and only wife, tucked under his arm, and his head drooping between his shoulders, taking a lecture for an involuntary sigh to the good old days that are gone."

U. S. SENATORS.

It is a singular circumstance,—and taken as an evidence of the increasing asperity of political parties, and a growing disregard for the laws, it is a painful circumstance, that at this moment there are *five* states of the Union, which will have but one member each in the U. Senate, at the commencement of the next session of Congress. In Pennsylvania, a mob of aspiring knaves attempted to overturn our state government, and prevented the election of a senator on the day assigned by the law—and the same individuals who composed and upheld that mob, fear to pass a new law for that purpose, fearing that an election might result contrary to their wishes.

In New York, a loco-foco senate, trampled upon the laws and constitution of their state and violated their oaths, by refusing to go into an election for senator—and New York is left with but one senator.

In Virginia, the parties are so peculiarly constituted that no party has a majority, and no one party will succumb to the others, and thus between Whigs, Conservatives and Locofocos, Virginia is deprived of a senator.

In Delaware Locofocoism, with its usual contempt for the laws, and disregard of public opinion has defeated the election of a senator.

In Michigan parties appear to be as much divided into fragments and factions as in Virginia, and no senator can be elected.

These vacancies cannot be filled until the legislatures of the respective states again assemble, as the clause in the U. S. constitution giving the governors power to fill vacancies, relates only to vacancies occurring *during the recess* of the legislature. None of these vacancies have so occured.—*Bradford Argus.*

AFFECTING ANECDOTE OF THE STAGE.—Mr. *John Palmer*, well known as an actor on the London boards, terminated his dramatic career and his life, on the Liverpool stage, 1798. On the morning of the day on which he was to have performed the "Stranger," he received the distressing intelligence of the death of his second son, a youth in whom his dearest hopes were centered, and whose amiable manners had brought into action the tenderest affections of a parent. The play, in consequence of this, was deferred; and during the interval, he had in vain endeavored to calm the agitation of his mind. The success with which he performed the part called for a second representation, in which he fell a sacrifice to the poignancy of his own feelings, and in which the audience were doomed to witness a catastrophe which was truly melancholy.

In the fourth act, Baron Stainfort obtains an interview with the Stranger, whom he discovers to be his old friend. He prevails on him to relate the cause of seclusion from the world; in this relation the feelings of Mr. Palmer were visibly much agitated; and at the moment he mentioned his wife and children, having uttered, (as in-the-character) "O God! O God! there is another and a better world!" he fell lifeless on the stage. The audience supposed for a moment that his fall was nothing more than a studied addition to the part; but seeing him carried off in deadly stillness, the utmost astonishment and terror became depicted in every countenance. The lifeless corse was conveyed from the stage into the scene-room. Medical assistance was immediately procured; his veins were opened, but they yielded not a single drop of blood; and every other means of resuscitation were had recourse to, without effect. The gentlemen of the faculty, finding every endeavor ineffectual, formally announced his death.

THE SUPREME COURT

Ended its annual session on Saturday last, on which day the Chief Justice was again on the Bench, from which he had been detained for several days by severe indisposition.

We are without any official report of the last doings of the Court. Besides the Alabama cases above referred to, however, we learn that the judgment of the Court was delivered in the celebrated case from Illinois, known familiarly as *the Beauharnais case*. The decision is in favor of the United States, and is upon such principles, we understand, as to be conclusive against the opposite party in the cause.—*ib.*

HERALD & EXPOSITOR.

BY GEORGE M. PHILLIPS.

CARLISLE.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20, 1839.

FOR PRESIDENT,

WM. H. HARRISON.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

DANIEL WEBSTER.

REMOVAL.

The Printing Office of the HERALD & EXPOSITOR

WILL SHORTLY BE REMOVED TO THE BUILDING IN REAR OF THE DWELLING OCCUPIED BY THE EDITOR,

One door North of the Store of Arnold & Co.

IN NORTH HANOVER STREET.

THE PUBLICATION OFFICE

WILL BE IN THE STONE BUILDING ON CENTRE SQUARE, RECENTLY OCCUPIED BY *CHARLES M'CLURE*, AND ADJOINING THE DRUG STORE OF *DR. JOHN J. MYERS*, WHERE OUR FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS CAN BE ACCOMMODATED AS USUAL.

March 13, 1839.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CASE.—The United States Gazette of Saturday, states that the testimony on both sides is nearly closed in the great Presbyterian case, now before Judge Rogers, of the Supreme Court, and the arguments will be commenced very soon. Great interest continues to be manifested in the case, and conjectures are formed of the result.

IMPORTANT DECISION FOR PUBLISHERS.—Judge Thompson, of Indiana, at a late sitting of the Circuit Court, at which he presided, gave the following decision: "That if a subscriber to a periodical failed to notify the editor to discontinue the paper at the end of the term subscribed for, or pay up the arrearages, he was bound for another year."

DAMAGE FOR UPSET.—The Philadelphia Ledger says that the Supreme Court of the United States have affirmed the verdict of $6000 damages for injuries sustained by Mrs. Saltonstall in the upsetting of a stage coach belonging to Stockton, Stokes & Co. The principle is now established, and we think stage coach proprietors will be careful to provide, in future, prudent and temperate drivers for their coaches. A regard for their pockets will have more effect in making them do this than considerations of humanity ever had.

ADVANTAGES OF PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.—It appears, from an estimate made, that in the last twelve years, since the canals in New York were completed, the value of Real Estate has advanced 135 per cent. say from $199,525,471 to $477,268,411!

☞ We learn from the Pennsylvanian that a bill prohibiting the sale of wines and spirits by retail, has passed both branches of the Legislature of Mississippi, has been signed by the Governor, and has become a law. It takes effect at the expiration of sixty days from the 9th of February. The passage of this bill has given great dissatisfaction to many persons in that state, and particularly in the city of Natchez. It was introduced by Mr. Foote of Hinds county, and he was hanged in effigy at Jackson, the seat of government. The provisions of the law are very sweeping and its penalties severe, and the prosecuting attorney is entitled to a fee of $20 for every conviction, to be paid by the party condemned, and in default of payment, he or she to stand committed until payment be made.

LATEST FROM MAINE.—The following, copied from the Washington Globe of Monday, is the latest intelligence we have from the seat of war. In another column will be found two letters to the editor of the Boston Atlas, by which it will be seen that Governor Fairfield sent in his message to the Legislature on the 14th. The message commences by informing the Legislature that he has laid before them the late proceedings at Washington on the subject of the boundary difficulties, and asks for instructions from them what course he shall now pursue. He leaves the whole subject in their hands, and expresses his willingness to carry out any measure they may see fit to adopt—but not to seem to avoid responsibility, the Governor gives his views on the subject.

From the Globe.

NORTHEASTERN BOUNDARY.—We have been permitted to publish the following note from Major General Sir John Harvey to Governor Fairfield, in which the readiness of the former to give effect to the informal agreement entered into between Mr. Fox and Mr. Forsyth is distinctly avowed, and in a commendable spirit.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
Fredericton, N. B. March 7, 1839.

"Major General Sir John Harvey, presents his compliments to Governor Fairfield, and in reference to a communication, which he had just received from her Majesty's Minister at Washington, transmitting a memorandum under the joint signatures of Mr. Forsyth, Secretary of State, and Mr. Fox, containing terms of accommodation, recommending by the Secretary of State and her Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary, to Governor Fairfield and himself respectively, *begs to say*, that he will be happy to enter into such amicable communication with Governor Fairfield, upon the subject as may conduce to the attainment of the very desirable and important object thereby proposed to be effected.

"Sir John Harvey has answered Mr. Fox's communication by expressing his entire readiness to give effect to the proposed agreement so far as may be dependent upon him.

"His Excellency, Gov. FAIRFIELD, &c."

The Globe says that no decision upon the subject of this note by the authorities of the State of Maine had been made, when the last advices of the Government left Augusta. We entertain the most confident hopes, however, that the amicable dispositions of Sir John Harvey will be cordially reciprocated by them, and that whatever difficulties may exist in the arrangement of the details for the exercise of a necessary police over that disputed territory, they will be made to yield to a mutual spirit of forbearance and a desire to maintain the peaceful relations of the two countries.

SENATE APPROPRIATION BILL.—Below we give the provisions of a bill reported in the Senate, on the 9th inst. by Mr. SPANGLER, Chairman of the Committee on Inland Navigation and Internal Improvement. For a copy of the bill, we are indebted to our old friend GEORGE W. CRAIN, Esq. who will please accept our thanks for this as for other public documents forwarded us.

Railway to avoid the inclined plane at Columbia,	$40,000
Reservoirs at the terminations of the Portage Railroad,	60,000
Balance due for repairs of Valley Bridge on Columbia railroad,	2,218
Bridge across the Columbia and Philadelphia railroad at New Holland,	1,310
Finishing embankment at Smith's Bridge on same railway,	201
Rebuilding bridge at Reesville on same railway,	500
Repair of the Shamokin dam and Middle creek aqueduct,	27,000
For repairing bridges and culverts on the West Branch division,	25,000
For repairs on the French Creek feeder and French creek division,	60,000
Repairs on the Beaver division,	40,000
Renewing an aqueduct on the Delaware division,	5,000
New work on finished lines, pay of Canal Commissioners, appraisers and engineers, not connecting with extensions,	30,000
Repairs made during the past year, other than the Juniata breach,	100,000
For the purchase of ten locomotive engines,	70,000
Payment of damages,	50,000
To the Shenango line of the Erie extension,	500,000
To the Conneaut line,	400,000
North Branch canal, to be equally divided between the Tunkhannock and Tioga lines,	500,000
To the Wisconisco canal,	246,000
Sinnemahoning extension of the W. Branch,	250,000
To a railroad from Pittsburgh to Greensburg, with a view of connecting with the Cumberland Valley railroad at Chambersburg,	300,000
To a railroad from the eastern termination of the Allegheny Portage railroad, at Hollidaysburg, along the valley between Brush and Allegheny mountains, and down the valley of the little Juniata river to Huntingdon,	300,000
Canal from Pittsburgh to Beaver,	250,000
To a state railroad from Columbia to Middletown or Harrisburg,	200,000
Subscription to the stock of the Union canal company, to enlarge the capacity of the work,	300,000
Subscription to the stock of the Pennsylvania and Ohio canal company,	50,000

To meet these appropriations the bill authorizes the Governor to borrow a sufficient sum on PERMANENT LOAN, reimbursable in twenty-six years, at a rate of interest not exceeding FIVE per cent. per annum.

In the House, on Saturday, Mr. HESTON, Chairman of the Committee on Internal Improvements, reported an appropriation bill, containing the following items:—

To avoid the inclined plane at Columbia,	$39,000
Reservoir on Eastern and Western sides of Allegheny mountain at the termination of the Portage railroad, and other new work on finished lines,	100,000
For laying the Columbia and Portage railroads with the T. rail, where necessary, and completing part of the North track of the Columbia road,	400,000
Locomotives and ropes on the Columbia and Portage railroads,	144,000
Repairs on the different lines of improvement required on 1st February, 1839,	1,125,760
Repairs which may be required during the present season,	100,000
Damages, pay of Canal Commissioners, appraisers, &c.	80,000
North Branch division,	970,000
Sinnemahoning extension (West Branch,)	70,000
Erie extension,	950,000
Allegheny feeder, provided the same shall be extended to Mahoning Island,	200,000
Wisconisco canal,	246,000
For a re-survey with a view of connecting the West Branch and Allegheny waters,	12,000
For a re-survey of the route between Pittsburgh and Chambersburg, with a view of making a MacAdamized road over the Alleghenies, or a continuous railroad,	12,000
For commencing said railroad at Pittsburgh and extending eastwardly to Ligonier, 30 miles to be put under contract,	300,000
Subscription to the stock of the Monongahela navigation company,	50,000
Pennsylvania and Ohio canal company,	50,000
Danville and Pottsville railroad company,	80,000
Bristol Steam Tow Boat and Transportation company,	12,000

The Governor is also required to subscribe to the stock of the Bald Eagle and Spring creek Navigation company, 1820 shares, the money to be drawn in such sums as shall be necessary to carry on and complete the work. Also, to the stock of the Union canal company, 5000 shares, the money to be expended in enlarging the capacity of the canal so as to equal the Susquehanna division of the Pennsylvania canal.

The money for the appropriations to be borrowed at an interest not exceeding FIVE per cent, on a permanent loan to run thirty years.

CAPTAIN LAIN'S VISIT.—Our readers will recollect a recent visit we de us by this "Apostle of Peace," and the gratification iven by his public lectures in this borough. He put his the following account of his impressions of Harrisburg and Carlisle, in the Christian Mirror of Portland, Maine.

"Harrisburg, when seen in the summer months, must appear to advantage, situated on the broad Susquehanna, but now it looked like any thing but neatness. As the Legislature were in session, I thought I would pay their honors a visit. The state house and appendages consist of three brick buildings, spacious and tolerably handsome, but not, by any means, equal to our state house in Augusta. The Senate and House of Representatives appeared pretty much like other state legislatures. I saw nothing peculiar except the abundance of all kinds of cut-shells and apple-peelings, which covered the floors, the lobbies, the lyceum, and all the spaces left for the sovereign people, which reminded me of the litter of the Augean stable. I suppose they have not been cleansed since the sovereign people visited them, in dis majesty of the mob, a few weeks ago.

"Harrisburg is a straggling town of about 4,000 inhabitants. Here I saw the greatest array of jugs, decanters, bottles and glasses, of all shapes and sizes, I ever saw in my life. It appears, as though it were the seat of government, and the jolly god. The bar-rooms were spacious and full of office-seekers, come to partake at the public crib. As I was fairly turned out with a glass of whiskey and toddy, and though it stormed, I took my seat in the cars at 7, P. M. and arrived at Carlisle at half past eight.

"There are many discrepancies between this country, and ours which strike a New Englander. The land is level, or gently rolling. The farms and fields are large and well fenced, with post and rails, and so far as I could judge, in winter, well cultivated. The houses are far and far between, generally of stone, naked and rough, or rough-cast. Lime abounds and is much used as manure. The barns are generally but one to a farm, but large and also of stone. You miss the neat, little villages, the heavenward pointing spire, and the snug school house of New England. I saw but one school house and one 'institute,' in the whole distance from Philadelphia to Carlisle, 119 miles, but I rode the last 18 miles in the dark.

"The borough of Carlisle contains about 4,000 inhabitants. It has nine places of public worship; among the rest a Lutheran church, where a German sermon is preached once a fortnight, but no Baptists. The college buildings consist of two large edifices of rough stone, in the common college style, beside a handsome building for the classical school, which, with the college and the law school, numbers 223 scholars. The college has four instructors, including the president. Two of the professors, Messrs. CALDWELL and ALLEN, are from Maine, and so is the Rev. P. H. GREENLEAF, pastor of the Episcopal church, so that Maine is very well represented here. The philosophical apparatus far exceeds that at Brunswick. The library is small, but the deficiency is in part supplied by the large libraries of two literary societies among the scholars. The course of study is like that of other colleges. This college twice failed under the patronage of the Presbyterians, but it is now flourishing in the hands of the Methodists. There is here an extensive barrack for soldiers, and it is one of the depots for new recruits and broken down soldiers, and is expected soon to become the head quarters of the United States Army.

"The Lutheran and one of the Presbyterian churches have been open to me to preach Peace on the Sabbath. The Methodist minister, though a strong peace man, fears that agitating the subject at this time, will be unfavorable to the effects of a protracted meeting, now in progress. This is often the fear, before ministers hear a peace sermon, but seldom afterward. On Monday night, I lectured to the scholars in the chapel, and afterward held a discussion on the gospel principles of peace, in all about three hours. Last night I lectured in the "Hall of the Society of Equal Rights," on a congress of nations. I had a large and attentive audience, but I procured only $29 subscribed for publishing the prize essays on that subject. Unless the friends of Peace do better than this, sacrifice must fall heavily somewhere."

☞ The Delaware County Republican, alluding to the case of Dr. DYOTT and his *Manual Labor Bank*, has the following very sensible remarks:

"GENERAL JACKSON'S BANKER.—Those of our readers who have seen Dr. Dyott's advertisement published in many of the papers, of his scheme for a 'Manual Labor Bank,' will recollect an extract in it of a letter from General Jackson, then President of the United States, saying that the plan met his entire approbation, as the true and best principle of founding any banking institution. The prophecy of the General in this instance, as in many others, failed, and the widows and orphans who trusted their hard earnings with Dyott, on the faith of his recommendation, are now heaping coals of fire on his head for the base imposition practised on them.

"The application of Dyott for the benefit of the insolvent laws, has met with that opposition which a similar application from all rascals should meet with, when they attempt to defraud the public by the white-washing process. He has been for the last four or five days before the court, during which time the most astonishing disclosures of fraud were made that we ever read. The old adage, "set a rogue to catch a rogue," has proved true to the very letter in this case. Dyott it appears had some difference with Stephen Simpson, his Cashier, which ended in a regular blow up, and Simpson has been subpoenaed to give evidence against him! Simpson states on oath, that the whole amount of specie capital of the Manual Labor Bank, was less than three hundred dollars—that post notes were at one time emitted to the amount of $115,000—that the whole issues of the Bank were between 8 and 400,000 dollars—that the Dyotts made shin-plaster money so fast, that the Cashier could not get an account of them—that houses for all the Dyott's were purchased with post notes (fictitious issues) never paid—that stores and contents were transferred to Dyott's sons and others—that the merchandize in Dyott's store was all carried away last fall, the amount of which was estimated at $250,000—that he, Simpson, had Dyott's receipt for $150,000 of deposites, mostly in small sums from poor depositors—and that not even seventy thousand dollars of their issues could have been redeemed.

"The case is still before the court, and our readers may expect to hear the result of this villainous attempt to defraud, in our next paper."

☞ The Baltimore Patriot, one of the oldest and most influential papers in the country, the editor of which is probably more conversant with the politics of Pennsylvania than any other man out of the state, thus notices the present position of Governor Porter with respect to the State Loan:—"Governor Porter appears to be both surprized and vexed that the Pennsylvania State Loan, lately authorized, was not taken; and he has sent an angry message on the subject to the Legislature, in which he assumes that a 'combination' had been entered into by the Banks of that state, with a view to that result. The assumption is altogether gratuitous, and in all probability the reverse of fact. It is not the legitimate business of banks to take loans of this kind; and in point of fact, we presume, they never do it, when they have a sufficiency of legitimate business for the employment of capital—which is now probably the case throughout Pennsylvania. Governor Porter says: 'it is conceded that money is not scarce, and the credit of the state is unimpaired.' Money must be not only not scarce, but plenty, before banks can properly touch five per cent. loans. And as to the credit of the state being 'unimpaired' since the ascendancy of loco foco politics, that is a concession which is by no means universal. Whether the refusal of the loco foco administration and party, to pay the troops called in due course of law to quell the insurrection at Harrisburg, and the attempt of the same ruling party to *pay the insurgents*, who caused the troubles, are not calculated to impair the credit of the state more or less, may be well questioned. That the tendency of these acts is to injure the credit, as they greatly affect the character of Pennsylvania, there cannot be a doubt.

"But there is another view of the subject, which although it may not strike Governor Porter, ought not to be lost sight of by his Counsellor and friend. The Bank of the United States is bound by its act of incorporation to make loans to the state, to an extent limited to *four* per cent. The charter was granted to the Bank in due form, and with all the forms of law; and it contains this provision as one of the conditions of the grant. And why doubt the Loco Foco Legislature and Governor apply to the United States Bank for the loan wanted, which is bound to make it at *four* per cent. Instead of advertising for proposals at five per cent. The reason which they assign is that—although they have stated, only a fortnight ago, that the Legislature, agreeably to all the forms of law—the Loco foco rulers of the state will not *nothing* which can be construed into a recognition of the charter. If the question should ever be raised, which, however, it will not, it would of course be one for the judicial tribunals in the last resort, to determine. The Legislature and Governor could have nothing to do with it. But in refusing to call on the Bank for money at four per cent, and seeking it elsewhere at five, the said Legislature and Governor, at the cost of some thousands to the Commonwealth, show what *they would do*, if they had the power, and how far they are disposed to respect *contracts* and *charters*. Now the foreign capitalists may say—if the present rulers of Pennsylvania are disposed to nullify contracts of charter, containing reciprocal obligations and provisions of great moment to each party—what security have we that they will not, with a change of wind, make a like attempt with regard to loan contracts?" And if they should ask this question, how can the present rulers of that state answer it satisfactorily?"

☞ The Charlestown, (Va.) Free Press, states, that the Davenport Farm of about 400 acres, the same as advertised in our paper of the 11th of November last, was sold at auction last week for $19,208 00, upon terms nearly equal to cash. Levi Cain, Esq. near Winchester, was the purchaser.

MARKETS.

Baltimore, March 18.

FLOUR.—In the early part of the week, sales from stores, were made at $7,50 a $7,62½, but since then the store price has settled down to $7,50, at which sales have been made, and are making. The wagon and rail road price is uniform at $7,25.

GRAIN.—*Wheat.*—Two parcels of prime Md. red have been in the course of the week for foreign shipment, one on Monday at $1,71, and one yesterday at $1,70 per bushel. City millers are not disposed, however, in the present condition of the Flour market, to go over $1,65 for the same description. We quote the range of common to prime at $1,60 a 1,70.

Corn—Sales of Md. white early in the week, at 83c; and of yellow at 85c; to-day we quote white at about 83c; and yellow at 85 a 86c. Sales of several thousand bushels Virginia Corn to-day at 81 and 82c; and for one parcel at 80 cents; the fair quotation today for Virginia is 81 a 82 cents.

Rye.—We quote at 95 a 100c.

Oats.—Sales at 43 a 45c.

Peas.—Are in good demand, sales at $1,37½

Beans.—Sales at $1,75 per bushel.

Clover-Seed.—Sales of Clover-seed have been made during the week, at prices corresponding with our last quotation, viz: good Foreign at $13 to 13,50, and prime western at $14 to $14,50.

Timothy Seed.—Small sales are making at $2,75 to $3 per bushel.

WHISKEY.—The market has been exceedingly dull throughout the week, and purchasers have been holding back under the expectation that on the receipt of supplies from the Susquehanna, prices would be lower than they have heretofore ruled. On the wharf hhds., are held nominally at 40 cents, and bbls. at 42 cents. In Howard street, sale of bbls. have been made from stores at 41 a 42 cents. The wagon price of bbls. which early in the week was 38 cents, has since declined 2 cents, and is now at 36 cents per gallon, exclusive of the barrel. The inspections of the week comprise 278 hhds. and 1566 bbls. of which 129 hhds. and 435 bbls. were from the Susquehanna river by water; and 36 hhds. and 477 bbls. by the Susquehanna rail road.

Philadelphia, March 18.

FLOUR & MEAL.—The Flour market has again declined, and the demand has become more active. The receipts are also on the increase. Sales early in the week at $7,50 per bbl. for shipment and home consumption, later in the week at 7,37½ a 7,25, with occasional sales at 7,50. During the latter part of the week 7,25 per bbl. has been the general price. To-day holders demand 7,37½, and refuse to sell for less. Rye Flour.—Sales at $5,00; since at 5,25 per bbl. being a decline. Corn Meal—Prices are steady with moderate sales.

GRAIN.—We have heard of no sales of wheat of any extent; prices are lower and unsettled. Rye is also declining; sales at $1 10, a 1 08 for Southern and Pennsylvania. Corn remains without change in prices. A sale of round yellow in store at 90; flat do. afloat, 85 a 86, and white 84 a 85 cents per bushel. Oats, afloat at 42½ and 43 cents.

WHISKEY.—Sales in hhds. at 38 a 37½ cents, and in bbls. at 40 cents; stock now quite light.

MARRIED.

On Thursday last, by the Rev. Henry Aurand, Mr. JOHN BAKER, of South Middleton township, to Miss ANN PRACHT, of North Middleton township.

On last evening, by the same, at Shepherdstown, Mr. WILLIAM COLTER, to Miss MARGARET BROWN, all of this county.

On the 7th instant, by the Rev. John Ulrich, Mr. PHILIP SENSENBACH, to Miss REBECCA BEAR, both of Westpensborough township.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. JESSE BELTZHOOVER, to Miss CATHARINE KLEINPETER, both of South Middleton township.

On the 12th instant, by the same, Mr. FRANCIS ECKLES, to Miss SARAH ANN BARNETT, both of this borough.

On the 14th instant, by the same, Mr. MARTIN STRINE, of Ohio, to Miss MARTHA FISHER, of South Middleton township.

NOTICE

JOHN J. MYERS has taken SAMUEL W. HAVERSTICK into a full and equal partnership in his Drug, Book and Stationary store.

They will do business under the firm of JOHN J. MYERS & CO.

Carlisle, March 18, 1839.—3t.

NEW GOODS.

Just received, an assortment of new style London Prints, Ribbons, Cassimers, Bonnets, Silks, &c. &c. now selling very cheap at the store of CHARLES OGILBY.

March 19, 1839.

CARPET CHAIN,

Just received 1 bale carpet chain, white and assorted color. C. OGILBY.

March 19, 1838.

Just received Silk and Drab Brush Hats of latest fashion, and for sale by CHAS. BARNITZ.

I HAVE just returned from the city of Philadelphia with a large and general assortment of BOOTS & SHOES, among which are Lady's Plain Slippers, Paris ties, Victorias, Misses and childrens' shoes of all kinds, which will be sold cheap by the case, dozen or retail, by CHARLES BARNITZ.

March 19, 1839.

FISH! FISH! FISH!—Received Mackerel Nos. 1, 2 & 3. Shad No. 1, Cod Fish and Salmon, for sale by CHAS. BARNITZ.

Just received, Lemons and Oranges, and for sale by CHAS. BARNITZ.

Received a few cases of Boys' and Youths' Silk Hats, Hair and Broad cloth Caps, and for sale by C. BARNITZ.

Received from Philadelphia manufactory, a splendid assortment of Drab Slippers. C. BARNITZ.

Canal and Rail Road Transportation.

WEAVER AND MILLER,

HAVING purchased Bostick's decked line of Union Canal Boats, and built a large number of new railroad cars, are fully prepared to carry freight from Philadelphia to Harrisburg, Carlisle, Newville, Shippensburg, Chambersburg, and all intermediate places, as well as up the Susquehanna and Juniata canals either by canal or rail road.

Their boats will leave the Warehouse of Harradan & Hays, Vine street wharf, Schuylkill, Philadelphia, daily; and the cars will also run daily from the warehouse of Fox & Curran, Broad above Race st., Philadelphia, where merchants and others forwarding goods will please call. Direct to

They also continue to receive at their Warehouse and forward with the utmost despatch, all descriptions of freight to any point on the public improvements.

Harrisburg, March 15, 1839.

BY LAST NIGHT'S EASTERN MAIL.

We received by last night's eastern mail, the Boston Atlas of Saturday last, from which we learn that according to present appearances, the late threatened hostilities on our Eastern Borders, seem likely to be settled without any great effusion of human blood. By the following letter, it will be seen that a large portion of the troops have been discharged:

Correspondence of the Atlas.

STATE HOUSE, AUGUSTA, Thursday, March 14, 1839.

Our border troubles are assuming a more quiet aspect. Notwithstanding our Governor is somewhat belligerent, in some parts of his recent message, his acts are of a more peaceful character. The detachment of troops from the Somerset Division, that were ordered to muster at Skowhegan, have been dismissed. A part of the force under the command of Col. Jarvis, at the Aroostook, have also been discharged, and there is but little doubt that the detachments now here from Oxford and Cumberland, will be discharged in a few days. The timber that has been cut by trespassers on the waters of the Aroostook, will probably be protected—but there seems to be no movement on the part of our Executive, to stop the timber that has been cut on the waters of the St. Johns. Here, I learn, the principal trespassers have been committed—and if Sir John Harvey and the Provincial Government of New Brunswick, have succeeded in frightening the authorities of Maine from interfering with their operations in that part of the disputed territory, they will be perfectly satisfied. By the Resolves passed by our Legislature, January 24, and February 20, the Governor was required to place a sufficient force on the waters of the St. Johns, to stop the depredations that were being committed there. Can he give a satisfactory reason for not doing it? The Legislature voted a sufficient amount of money to defray the expense—and the promptness and willingness with which the militia of the State have turned out at the call of the Executive, must have satisfied him, that the people of Maine were ready to sustain him with their lives and money, in defending our territory, and in protecting our public property from further depredations.

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.

THE subscribers have just received from the East, a large variety of Garden Seeds, consisting in part, of the following, which will be sold at very low prices.—

Beans.—Early Yellow six weeks Beans, Red Marrowfat, Refugee or Thousand from one, White Marrowfat Dwarf, Dun Coloured Dwarf, Sweet White Lima, Horticultural or Pole.

Beets.—Long Blood, Turnip, Early Yellow.

Cabbage.—Early York, Dwarf or Paris, Early York and Harvest, Early Bullocks Heart, Early Sugar Loaf, Drum Head, Red Dutch, Green Curled Savoy.

Carrots.—Long Orange, Blood.

Cucumbers.—Early Cluster, Early Frame, Long Green Pickling.

Celery.—White Solid, Rose Colored, Solid Fine, Turnip Rooted.

Egg Plant.—White Ornamented, Purple Oval Fine.

Lettuce.—Early Curled, Lettuce, Imperial, Sugar Loaf.

Mellons.—Nutmeg, Large Yellow Cantelope, Water.

Onions.—Yellow Skinned, Red, Large, White, Straw Colored.

Parsley.—Curled or Double, Parsley, Dwarf Curled.

Peas.—Early Dwarf or six weeks Peas, Early Frame, Fall Marrowfat, Blue Imperial.

Pepper Grass.—Cayenna.

Radishes.—Early Scarlet, Salmon, Rose Colored, White Turnip, Black Spanish.

Rhubarb Plant.—Vegetable Oyster or Salsafie.

Squash.—Early Bush, Summer Crookneck, Winter Crookneck.

Tomato.—Large Red, Large Yellow.

Turnips.—Early Flat, Large White, Large English.

Herbs.—Thyme, Sweet Marjory, Summer Savory, Lavender, Sage, Rosemblary.

JOHN J. MYERS, & CO.

Carlisle, March 19, 1839.

The New-Yorker.

ON Saturday, the 23d of March, will be issued the first number of the sixth annual volume in the *Folio* form, and the seventh semi-annual volume of the *Quarto* Edition, of THE NEW-YORKER, a journal of Politics, Literature and General Intelligence. The departments of this journal embrace—

I. *Literature.*—Under this head will be comprised extracts from new works of interest, and from the magazines and reviews of the day; including all the English and American periodicals of note, which are regularly received at this office. To this department we are enabled to give great variety and freshness, from the abundance and excellence of the materials continually coming into our hands. In addition to these resources, original papers, from well-known and valuable contributors, regularly appear in our columns. Tales, sketches of men and manners, poems, reviews, anecdotes and essays of every description, constitute the staple of this department. Editorial notices of all subjects of more immediate national interest in literature and the arts, add to its completeness and value.

II. *Politics.*—In the political portion of our journal we aim at record, rather than discussion; avoiding, so far as may be, merely partizan views, and presenting a *condensed* register of Congressional and State legislation, and all political developments, thus presenting only matter the most deserving of remembrance, in a form the most convenient for reference. Tables of election returns, an impartial account of the most important political movements throughout the states, with the nominations and conventions of both the great political parties, render this department of The New-Yorker a correct and faithful chronicle of the times. We believe that it is thus made to embody a variety of information, that would alone render it valuable; and, in the absence