

...crop of corn, or some other artificial grass. Many a choice piece of soil has been exhausted and rendered unproductive in a few years, by a continued succession of grain crops, without any renovating process.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Large Exportation of Flour.—The tide has turned. Less than a year ago, the arrival of vessels loaded with foreign wheat was a common occurrence. Now, we notice that the British ship Britannia, which was towed to sea on Wednesday morning, had on board 2,500 barrels of flour, for the Liverpool market; that the packet ship Algonquin takes out 4,000 barrels, or more, and that the cargo of the British barque Minerva, also bound to Liverpool, is to consist principally of flour.—Large shipments to England have also been made from New York.—Ledger.

Law against carrying deadly weapons.—The Legislature of Alabama has just enacted a law against the detestable practice of carrying deadly weapons about the person. It provides that "if any person shall carry concealed about his person, any species of fire-arms, or any Bowie knife, Arkansas tooth pick, or any other knife of the like kind, dirk, or any other deadly weapon, the person so offending shall, on conviction thereof before any court having competent jurisdiction, pay a fine of not less than fifty, nor more than five hundred dollars, to be assessed by the jury trying the case; and be imprisoned for a term not exceeding three months, at the discretion of the judge of said court."

A law decision.—Chief Justice Parks, of New Hampshire has decided that a payment of any kind made in bills of any bank after it has failed, though the fact of the failure may not be known at the time to either of the parties, is not valid in law. The decision is on the ground that the receiver of the bills did not receive what he agreed to take, namely, money, or its legal representative, which the bills failed to be on the failure of the bank.

A resolution has passed the house of representatives of Michigan, without a dissenting voice, instructing the judiciary committee to bring in a bill abolishing imprisonment for debt.

The Jews moving for Palestine.—Within a few years, great numbers have gone thither. They amount now to above 40,000, and are increasing in multitude by large annual additions. In the first days of this month a large number of Israelites from the States of Morocco arrived at Marseilles, in order to embark there for the coast of Syria, and proceed thence on a pilgrimage to Jerusalem.

Value of Rail Roads.—The Philadelphia Gazette of Thursday says:

It is said that 500 persons left Baltimore on Tuesday, for this city. Their fare was then \$2,000—a good day's work, even without calculating the passengers from Philadelphia to Baltimore, and the freight of merchandise each way.

Caution.—A thief recently inclined to a gentleman of New Orleans, a check for \$6,000, which had been advertised in the Bulletin for six months. The thief had taken it from the table of the steamboat, where letters are usually delivered, and where the owner had carelessly left it.

Strawberries and Snow.—If any symbols could peculiarize our hybrid climate, they are found in the following paragraph:

They had strawberries and snow in Mobile, at the latest dates.

Texas vs. Duelling.—The grand jury of the county of Harrisburg in Texas, has presented the savage custom of duelling. Speaking of the duellist, this presentment says:

"We take the high and elevated ground that a duellist is a murderer in every sense of the term, and deserves to have stamped upon his brow, a brand black and burning as was placed by the Great Jehovah on the guilty Cain. His constant practice for the purpose of making himself a proficient in the use of weapons to be handled in deadly combat, fixes upon him the charge of malice aforethought. He has not the excuse of the culprit retained at the bar for manslaughter, because the law does, as it ever must, make some allowance for the weakness of human frailty and the force of human passions."

English National Debt.—Canning, when speaking of her national debt, said that England was bound to keep the peace in the sum of eight hundred millions pounds.

American Manufactures.—It is stated in the New York Commercial Advertiser that an agent was despatched last year from Russia to this country, for the purpose of purchasing machinery for the manufacture of woollen goods, and that his orders, to the amount of \$100,000, were executed to Lowell, Massachusetts, and the machines shipped from Boston last summer.

Quick Traveling.—Passengers from Richmond, Virginia, left that place on Thursday last, at dark, and arrived in Philadelphia by three o'clock on Friday, passing through Fredericksburg, where they arrived at 10 o'clock on Thursday night—left there at ten, and arrived in Philadelphia at three o'clock on Friday afternoon—making a journey of over three hundred miles in the short space of fifteen hours. So says a correspondent of the United States Gazette.

Deadly Accident.—On Sunday night an explosion took place in Hith's pit, (a coal mine situated about twelve miles from Richmond, in the county of Chesterfield,) by which it is said that sixty-three negroes have been killed or buried alive. The shaft is 200 feet deep—deeper, probably, than any other in the United States—and as the falling in of earth has been considerable, there is no probability that any of the persons below, if now alive, can be extricated.

Mr. Paxton appears to be employed as a travelling missionary by Mr. Clay at present. He has recently made a great speech of the high pressure order (pull! pull! puff!) on Mr. Clay and himself, in which he glorifies the former as the only man to be entrusted with the sceptre, and most than he is generally taken for.—Chas. McCuey.

Ten disputed territory in Maine is proline on only in rivers, mountains and lakes, but those said features of nature are happy in their combonous assemblages.—For example:

Seneca Indians.—Seven Chiefs of their tribe headed by a venerable old Warrior "Blacksmith," successor to Red Jacket, arrived in this city yesterday from Washington, and at 12 o'clock were received by His Honor, the Mayor, in the Governor's room, at 12 o'clock. The Mayor was addressed by a Chief named Jamieson, in the Indian tongue, which was interpreted in elegant and flowing English by the interpreter, a graduate from Yale College. They stated that the object of their visit to Washington had been to urge upon the President, with whom they had an interview, the impropriety of driving them from their lands. (Such a proposition having been made by a Senator from this State.) They produced documents signed by General Washington, guaranteeing protection to them and their rights. Also, papers signed by Governors to the same effect. They iterated protestations of friendship for their white brethren, but spoke pretty positively about not leaving their old hunting grounds.

The Mayor made a suitable reply, and after partaking of some refreshments, they retired to their lodgings at the Western Hotel in Cortlandt-street.

Extract of a letter from Galveston, Texas, to a gentleman of this city dated Feb. 22d, 1839.

As respects your letter for information as to the cotton market, we would answer, that there will be a glut in this part of Texas, this year, from 6 to 7,000 bales; and it is sold at the plantations from 10 to 12 cents, New Orleans money. Messrs McKinney and Williams, have bought the largest portion that was for sale, and are shipping it direct to Liverpool. Heretofore they have shipped via Baltimore. They are daily expecting two vessels from England, and will load them, together with one of their own. If the season is good this year, there will be 20,000 bales shipped from this port. Our port is quite lively—20 to 30 vessels here generally at a time. We have three steam packets running to New Orleans twice a month each, and one to Mobile will be in trade in the course of two weeks; and the steam ship Charleston, is daily expected. Five steam-boats ply between here and Houston tri-weekly, and the emigration is constantly on the increase; the arrivals cannot fall short of 150 per week, by water—planters generally come by land. Land is rising rapidly, and towns advancing, as if by magic. Provisions are scarce and command high prices.—N. Y. Gaz.

One Thousand School Houses have been built, and are now building in Ohio, under the new Common School law of the State, as we learn by the recent report of the Superintendent, Samuel Lewis. It is further stated that the several county law courts are exercising a praiseworthy caution in appointing School Examiners, whose business it is to license teachers. The cause of education appears to be engaging as much of the public attention in Ohio, as any other branch of State policy.

The Great Presbyterian Case.—The Philadelphia U. S. Gazette, says:—Mr. Randall concluded his opening on Wednesday. Yesterday the Rev. Dr. Patton, of New York, was called as a witness by the relators. His testimony was chiefly as to the organization of the General Assembly of 1830. He also replied to many questions relative to the proceedings of the General Assembly which met in the church on Washington Square, and also in relation to the proceedings of the meeting for consultation held in the Washington Square church, previous to the meeting of that General Assembly.

In the course of Dr. Patton's examination a question of the admissibility of testimony arose which caused a spirited discussion, in which Messrs. Preston, Wood, Randall, Ingersoll, Hubbell Meredith and Sergeant shared.

When Dr. Patton had closed his testimony, Judge Jessup was called—he was examined on the proceedings of the General Assembly of 1837. The court, however, adjourned during an argument upon some question raised by one of the Counsel.

A Poem.—A paper gives the following account of a debate in the Texas Senate, on a bill fixing the value of coins.

"Mr. Dunn said he saw no use in passing this bill as it was evident that this precious metal was scarce; in fact, we have none. Mr. Dunn was interrupted by Mr. Wilson, who produced a silver dollar by way of correcting the gentleman, whereupon Mr. Dunn sat down and the bill passed."

Sketch of Fox.—The following sketch of Charles James Fox, from the new novel of "Melton Mowbray," will recall the outward presentation of that great man to such of his acquaintance as survive him: "The most conspicuous (of a group at Brooks') was a short stout man, who, from his breadth of figure, and slouching slovenly style of dress and figure, looked even shorter than he was; his hair was cropped short behind and unpowdered; his features were large and coarse; his manner inelegant; nay, he frequently indulged in the profane habit of poking his hands into his breeches or waistcoat pockets, and still more, often committed the other vulgarity of thrusting his thumbs into the armholes of his waistcoat; and yet it was impossible to look upon the eyes which flashed from beneath their dark and shaggy eyebrows, or the power and expression which beamed around the mouth, and call or think him vulgar.—Such was Fox, when silent; but hear him in the Senate: mark him as he kindles with his theme: see him gasping, struggling to pour forth the flaming depths which choked his utterance, till at length—as his clenched hand fell with a giant's force upon the trembling table—the flood-gates of the mind were burst and the nation now listened with awe to the overwhelming power of argument which thundered from his lips; now was carried with the stream of stern and massive eloquence, or stood dazzled and transfixed by the flashes of his wit; witness this but once, and all was forgotten but the transcendent genius of a man who seemed to have been formed in Nature's widest contrast to his great and gifted rival.—London paper.

Go Ahead!—The very last Yankee notion is steam bread! It is very light and palatable and it is said if a man eats a moderate slice of it away he goes, whizzing along, at almost any rate he chooses. The Baltimore Transcript says, that it is vastly superior to the patent pocket steam breaders which are in vogue in some parts of the country. The day is fast approaching which will see "every man his own steam engine," and the inhabitants of cities popping out of doors, lighting up a lucifer and whizzing off in various directions, at a speed too great to calculate. Go ahead!

"Death loves a shining mark." The King of Torrors has been gratified this month, in France, with a number of whom the most prominent are four—the Duke of Fitz James, a great chief of old of the Legitimists; Broussin, the thrice famous doctor, diplomatist and dictator; Marshal Lobau, successor of La Fayette as commander of the National Guard of the Arrondissement of the Seine

and Decartes, a loyal descendant of the arch-metaphysician whom Locke dethroned and in honor of whose memory the French Government bestowed a pension on the scion. Fitz James was the great grandson of Marshal Berwick, natural child of James 2d, the expelled monarch of England.

Our Minister at Vienna.—A letter from Mr. Muhlenberg, says,—

"I have had my solemn audience with the Emperor, as they call it here—it was conducted with a good deal of pomp and ceremony.—I have also been presented to the Empress, the Empress-mother, and the brothers and uncles of the Emperor. Each have their separate courts, women as well as men, each their grand master of ceremonies, and each must be waited on separately in full dress. They all received me with great kindness and attention, and I have every reason to be pleased with my reception. Prince Metternich, the Prime Minister, is very polite, and so are the members of the corps diplomatique; all are greatly pleased and surprised at my German. The truth is, I speak it as well as the best of them; the Vienna dialect is worse than any you hear in America."

The New Orleans Courier of March 11, has the following paragraph:

An American Consul Murdered under Sanction of Mexican Authorities.—We have seen a letter addressed to one of our most respectable houses in this city, from the coast of Mexico, from undoubted authority, which states that Mr. Langdon, the American Consul for Laguna De Terminas, died a few days previous from blows received from a negro at Laguna, (under the sanction of one of their justices,) and after being most cruelly treated, he was sent to a dungeon, where he remained three nights with condemned criminals, from whence he succeeded in escaping with his lady to a small village between that and Campechy, where he died of his wounds. His lady had gone up to Campechy, and an order from the old judge had followed her to bring her back to Laguna, to answer the charges against her husband.

Monument to Dr. Witt Clinton.—Mr. Lawrence, of the Committee of the Assembly, to whom was referred the recommendation of the Governor on this subject, reported on Friday in favor of erecting a suitable monument in the Capitol Park, under direction of the Governor. The committee suggests, without, however, having fixed on any definite plan, that the monument shall consist of a single block of marble in the form of an obelisk, standing upon a base or plinth, with a suitable inscription and a medallion likeness of Governor Clinton sunk upon one of the faces.

It has been ascertained that a block of a proper size can be procured from the Onondaga quarries, and delivered at Albany in a finished state, for the sum of \$5,000—the same material used in constructing the large locks on the Erie Canal; which it seems is not only durable, but susceptible of a high polish. A specimen of the marble is deposited in the Assembly Chamber. The committee estimate the whole expense of such a monument as they contemplate, at \$10,000.—N. Y. Express.

NEW ORLEANS, March 13.

The Tables Turned.—Under the marine head it will be seen that the packet ship Orleans has brought to this city from New York \$100,000 in specie, consigned to Mr. A. Lanfear and the cashier of the Citizen's Bank. Trade has now taken its proper course. Exchange is so much in favor of this city that the New York merchants find it profitable to ship specie hither instead of drawing bills, as formerly, when bills on New Orleans were at a discount in New York. Without being intimately acquainted with the mysteries of banking, it seems to us that our moneyed institutions, by prudent and proper management, could easily retain exchange in its present wholesome state. It is difficult, indeed, to discover in what manner the course of exchange could be rendered unfavorable to this city by the trade with New York. The exports

hence to that place greatly exceed the amount of imports from New York to this place, and unless it be through a kind of legerdemain, similar to that which was formerly practised by the United States Bank, we cannot imagine how we can ever be indebted to the north, to such a degree as to reduce exchange on New Orleans to 3, 4, even 15 per cent discount in New York, as it was twelve months ago. Even the notes of the United States Bank of Pennsylvania are not (or were not a short time since) received in deposit at any of the banks of this city, save and except its own branch, the Merchants Bank; and it was doubtful, two weeks ago, whether even that affiliated institution would take the currency of the great bank. What a change has been wrought by the lapse of a few months! At first it was said that our banks could not resume the payment of specie till exchanges with the north were equalized. It was replied that exchanges would not and could not be equalized so long as the currency of the north was sound and ours was not. It was then said that our banks could never redeem their liabilities until they procured a circulating medium from Mr. Biddle. A committee of bank presidents wrote him a letter, humbly supplicating him to furnish them with a few millions to begin with; and he replied that he would graciously supply them with the means of paying their debts so soon as his notes could be signed. The first day of January came, the day fixed by the banks for paying their notes in specie—and not only did they resume without embarrassment or difficulty but it was found that several of them had been paying out specie for their notes for several weeks previously. When the inquiry was made after Biddle's circulating medium, it was not to be found—the report was non est inventus.

It is non est inventus still—not only so, but the institutions which were most clamorous for Biddle's assistance are precisely those which are most positive in refusing to receive his paper on any terms, and to reward their loyalty he is getting hold of all their specie to ship to Mississippi to pay his advances on cotton and to meet his instalments due and becoming due to the Union Bank of that state. This is the age of humbug.—Louisia.

COCOONERIES IN GERMANTOWN. The Silk Business will be fairly commenced in this place, the approaching season. The Cocoonery now nearly completed by Mr. Physic, is an immense structure, beautifully located on a commanding site; and will feed, it is estimated, between three and four millions of worms. It is built on the most approved plan, embracing every convenience and advantage so necessary to the successful prosecution of the business. About one million of worms, we are informed, will be fed the ensuing season, under the superintendence of Mr. K. Spencer, a gentleman well qualified for the task, and under whose control the most successful results may be anticipated. His attention to visitors to the building, and his kindness in explaining matters of inquiry connected with the business, have afforded much satisfaction.

Another Cocoonery, of quite extensive dimensions, is also in the course of erection, by Mr. Harrison Olin. It is also beautifully situated on elevated ground, within a short distance of the town, where the soil is eminently calculated for the growth of the tree for feeding. Mr. O. contemplates feeding the coming season, about one hundred thousand worms—and being among the earliest in the business, will doubtless, from his experience, be fully successful.

There are several other persons who are making arrangements to feed considerable numbers of worms so that the yield of the raw material, may be estimated at something pretty handsome, and certainly very creditable to the enterprise of the village. It may be viewed as an auspicious beginning and indicative of what Germantown is destined to do five years.—That she will become as celebrated for her silk, as she long has been for her "woollen productions," is as clear as the sun at noon—and that will be "glory enough" for the remainder of the present half century.—Germantown Telegraph.

The Act of Congress providing for the commencement of three steam vessels of war, appropriate \$330,000 for that purpose.



THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN SALISBURY: THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 25, 1839.

Things Coming Right.—In another column will be found an article from a New Orleans paper which shows that exchanges are still in favor of that city. Specie is shipped round by a hundred thousand dollars at a time. This is as it should be according to the laws of trade, and this is the way it will be, so long as we can keep from being established another National Bank to regulate the exchanges, and force them against the South. The article referred to also notices another important fact; that the Banks in New Orleans, actually refuse to receive on deposit, the notes of the United States Bank; and we learn from another source that these notes are now below par in that city. So much for the aid afforded by Mr. Biddle, and humbly supplicated by these Banks to enable their resumption. The fact is Mr. Biddle with all his "financial skill" begins to mislead the Government deposits. He will not only miss the profits that he derived from the people's money, but finds, moreover, that he is not altogether so omnipotent in "regulating exchanges." With more than twenty millions of the public money annually under his control, he was possessed of a giant power, and little mindful was he of the admonition that "it was tyrannous to use it like a giant."—but thanks to fortune, this Sampson has been "shorn of his locks," and we hope the people will never permit them to grow out again.

RANDOLPH COUNTY. We had marked for notice a week or two since the following extract from the "Southern Citizen," which gives some real indications that the people of Randolph are not fast asleep. This Factory now going up will make the second or third in that County. We believe one has been in operation for a year or two at "Cedar Falls," the place mentioned below. If good water power, a healthy climate, and cheapness of labor and provisions can secure success, our neighbors of Randolph will enjoy it. So may they: their spirit and enterprise reserve it.

On Monday, the 4th inst., we had the pleasure of witnessing the deliberations of the Randolph Manufacturing Company in general meeting, and were, indeed, highly gratified with the manly spirit and unanimity of sentiment that pervaded the Company. Since the commencement of their works, but one short year ago, a little village has sprung up at the place, which has assumed the name of Franklinville, embracing some eight or ten respectable families. A retail store of goods has just been opened here on private capital. And the Company have now resolved to establish another on a part of their corporate lands. Franklinville is but two miles below Cedar Falls; and the aggregate capital now employed at the two places, and likely to be invested in a short time cannot be less than fifty or sixty thousand dollars.

New Hampshire.—The elections in this State have recently taken place, and resulted in a very considerable gain in favor of the Administration party, which has prevailed by large majorities.—Setting aside all party considerations which are lost in the magnitude of the more important question which was involved, we see with great satisfaction the re-election, by an increased majority, of Mr. Atherton, the introducer, as will be recollected, of the anti-abolition resolutions, last session of Congress. This we regard as one of the very best assurances which we could have afforded to us, of the existence in N. England of a desire to check the fanatical spirit manifested in the mad schemes of Abolitionism: it is highly gratifying to know that Mr. Atherton's constituents so approved his course on this prominent subject as to give him a renewed and increased support.

"THE REPUBLICAN" is the title of a new paper just commenced in Washington in this State by George Houston, Esq., Editor and Publisher; the first number, which we have received, gives promise that it will be ably conducted. The Republican comes forward under the banner of State Rights, to battle in the good cause; we hope to receive from it efficient aid, and trust that the genuine Republicans of that part of the State will see the advantages and necessity of having a sentinel on the watch-tower, of the professed faith of the Republican. The Editor has our hearty greeting and best wishes.

COTTON FACTORIES.—A sufficient amount has, we learn, been subscribed to ensure the erection of a Cotton Factory in this place. The Company has been accordingly organized, and the work may now be considered as sure of accomplishment.

Supervisor Court.—Last week was held our Superior Court in this County, His Honor, Judge Nash presiding. There were no cases of importance on the docket.

EXETERVILLE, March 25, 1839. Our business has been rather limited the present week. Cotton—very little has been sold and the market price we notice was \$11 75, for a lot not very prime; a better lot had this week than last with regard to cost in. Oats have been in plentifully this week, and sales have been made from 51 to 55 cents, a bushel, 5 or 6 cents per bushel; corn does not come so late brings \$1 readily; leaf tobacco, none; four cents a bushel settle down at 80, 6-50, 7-00, for instance, — it is in times to come in plenty. feathers are dull at 45; hams 10; fish are plenty in our market—shad and rockfish. Our market is well supplied with groceries, and by the last arrivals an addition of some 250 packages of goods.

During the last ten days our town has been indebted, we suppose, by some losses, as several stores have been broken into at night, though they have done but little damage in any place they have been into as yet. They are pursuing the real Boston plan,—removing on the deposits of silver change found in the drawers, and projecting what little of the rag currency they find, with disdain. Two or three have been taken up and committed to jail, but more of the same class seem to be abroad as one or two stores were entered last night but nothing but specie taken.

Arrived, on Monday 18th inst., steamer Henrietta, Capt. Bush, with boats Post-Boy, Diligence and Messenger in tow, having full freight of dry goods, crockery, &c., for sundry merchants in town, and for Jno. B. Troy, Rev. Peter Doubt, Theophilus Paine, Wm. Albright, Cane Creek Manufacturing Company, J. Cowles, J. Stanley, Cowles & Wilcox, C. Montague, C. Hamblin, D. Clarke, Salem Manufacturing Company, J. M. A. Drake, Armstrong & Mebane, J. & I. C. Blum, A. H. Lindsay, J. Bannor, J. Jacobson, McMillan & Scott, Henry A. London, E. W. & S. H. Christian, J. M. Worth, A. Marchison, D. McNair, W. Balfour and P. Loring, in the interior.

Departed, Tuesday 19th inst., steamer Henrietta, with boats Diligence and Messenger, with cotton, flax, beeswax, feathers, cotton yarn, &c.; shipped by merchants in this place.

Among the articles arrived by last boats we notice 300 patent ploughs for this market. And among the articles lately shipped from this place, were several boxes of the Morus Multicaulis buds, raised by a gentleman in this vicinity, and who, without making any parade about it, has, we learn, realized a very handsome profit by his sales, not only this but former seasons. P. S.—The Henrietta has just reached the wharf, we have no freight list from her.—7 P. M.

[FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.]

WHEREAS, the usurpations, incapacity, mismanagement and corruption of the present Administration of the Federal Government are every day becoming more manifest, and it being our right, as well as our duty, faithfully to express our opinion touching the conduct of our rulers, and the necessity of displacing them.

Be it Resolved, by this Grand Jury, That we view with alarm the fearful increase of Executive patronage, and Executive usurpations, and that the passage of the bill, commonly called the Sub-Treasury, would tend still further to increase the power and patronage of the branch of the Government.

Resolved further, That the recent enormous loan of the Public money by the smaller officers of the Executive, that a further evil would attend the passage of the Sub-Treasury, namely, the insecurity of the Public money.

Resolved further, That we condemn in most decided terms the practice lately used to exist amongst the officers of the Federal Government, namely, the levying a tax on each other to raise a fund by which to bribe votes to uphold the Administration.

Resolved, That the eminent services of HENRY CLAY entitle him to our first consideration as a Candidate for the next Presidency. That he has shown himself, on all occasions, the true friend of his country, and of the whole country, and, we believe, the Southern States particularly owe him a debt of gratitude which ought to be paid.

Signed R. McNAMARA, Foreman, ADAM ROSEMAN, DAVID BARRINGER, JOHN PHIFER, JOHN McCULLOCH, ROBERT CHUNN, CHRISTR. GRAHAM, HENRY MOOSE, JAMES SILLIMAN, JACOB HUGHEY, ISAAC RIBELIN, JOHN SHUMAN, JAMES LUCKEY, JOHN SHAYER, PETER KEARNS, ABEL COWAN, HENRY SMITH, JOHN C. PALMER dissenting.

Correspondence of the Advertiser.

BANGOR, March 9, 1839.

I have just conversed with a gentleman direct from Houlton, who has had good opportunity for judging—who gives it as his opinion that there will be no blood shed, notwithstanding all the preparations on both sides—and that the men on the other side of the line are decidedly adverse to a war. Governor Harvey, it is thought issued his proclamation unadvisedly, and would gladly cancel the effects and results of it, and that it was produced upon a great misapprehension of the state of things at that time.

The only road into the disputed territory from the British side has been stopped up by Mr. Jans for some five or six miles, by trees felled across while the British have been equally vigilant and active, by filling up on their side of the line by similar obstructions. Thus ingress by either party into the enemy's country by this way is entirely prevented; and when the Aroostook River breaks up there will remain no opening through which the army could march into the valley of that river. The people over the line are evidently continually in fear of an invasion from our State; and this, it is thought by many, is the great object of their keeping their soldiers in a state of military preparation. The militia of the province can not less who have been called out, nor does it appear to be the intention of the government to call them into service. In fact little reliance can be placed upon them.

Our troops at Houlton continue to keep up a good flow of animal spirits, and appear ready to meet an enemy. On account of the nature of the season, and the great change which most are obliged to undergo in their diet, much sickness begins to prevail amongst them.

Orders have been received here to furnish a supply of provisions for 5000 men, for three months, so that it seems our Government do not think of any sudden disbandment of her troops. The transportation of provisions furnishes lucrative employment for a very large number of teams, which are continually engaged in the business. The war, thus far, is certainly an expensive one, and will cost a vast sum of money if much longer protracted.

In great haste.

Correspondence of the Boston Atlas.

ACOSTA, March 10, 1839.

Our troops that are now on the disputed territory, will not, I am satisfied, be withdrawn. They are daily brought to light that justify the authorities of this State in continuing a strong force on that territory to protect the public property. It is now ascertained that timber to the value of more than a million of dollars has been cut on the public lands in the disputed territory during the year. As that timber is scattered over a vast extent of territory, it will require a large force to protect it. Some 2500 men, where it is necessary, will have a good effect. The extent of the territory will have a good effect.