

THE EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.—There was quite a spirited debate in the Convention yesterday morning, arising from the discussion of a resolution offered by Mr. Dubois, of Ohio, declaring the use of any other designation than that properly belonging to the church as anti-Protestant and of evil tendency. The reason given for the introduction of this resolution was that a delegate from Connecticut (understood to be the Rev. Dr. Jarvis) had declared himself to be a Presbyter of the Reformed Catholic Church, and the author of the motion seemed at first inclined to doubt the capacity of the delegate to appear as a representative in the Convention, inasmuch as, by his own declaration, he had joined another church, or at least did not belong to the Protestant Episcopal Church. The debate which ensued was conducted with much Christian courtesy and moderation, and was only terminated by the withdrawal of the resolution. The principal speakers were Dr. Brooke, of Ohio; Dr. Haws, of Miss; Dr. Ogilby, of N. J.; Dr. Tyng, Dr. Mason, Rev. Mr. Young, Rev. Mr. Dalt, Judge Chambers and Mr. Dubois.

The subject thus brought before the House has a bearing upon the differences of opinion which have for some time agitated the Church, and the discussion will, no doubt, be renewed the first opportunity that offers. During a portion of the time occupied by the debate, the House of Bishops were taking their usual recess, and many of the members of that House appeared as listeners in the seats appropriated to their use behind the chancel.—*Phil. Ledger.*

MODE OF REMOVING BRICK HOUSES.—In Boston they move houses in the following manner: Concave cast iron plates are prepared, the foundation of the wall cut away, and two plates facing each other inserted with cannon balls between them. These plates and balls being placed under all the walls, the whole building rests upon them. Three screws are applied, and the whole building is rolled upon them any desired distance. A block of brick houses, three stories high, was removed in this way last week. It is estimated that this block weighed seven hundred tons, and was rolled on one hundred and twenty balls, and accomplished, after the plates were set, in about two hours' time.

THE AMERICANS CAN DO IT.—At the Boston Fair the finest cotton cloths were made from James' Steam Mills, Newburyport, the most extensive in the United States. Three of the pieces of cloth were in imitation of Irish linen, which might have been mistaken for the real article.

WHAT OTHER SECTION EQUALS THE EAST IN LIBERALITY?—The late Nicholas Brown, of Rhode Island, bequeathed \$20,000 for an Insane Asylum at Providence. Cyrus Butler, Esq., proposed to add \$40,000, provided that an additional \$40,000 should be raised by subscription before the 1st of October next—seventeen days hence. Of this last sum, \$32,000 have been raised leaving \$8,000 to be raised to secure Mr. Butler's donation—which will make the total sum \$110,000.

ENOUGH TO CAUSE DEATH.—In New Orleans, on the 24th ult., Bernard Delpech was found dead in his bedroom, sitting on a chair, apparently alive, a tumbler in one hand and an empty porter bottle in the other, with three empty bottles beside him. It is needless to say what caused his death.

WHAT A LARDER!—We were not aware that hawks made of reptiles so large a portion of their food. The following is said to have been the contents of a hawk's nest recently found in a large pine tree, nearly 100 ft from the ground, on a farm in Westminister, Mass:—One black snake, 3½ feet in length; two large adders; two green snakes; one striped racer snake; five striped snakes; six chickens; five sparrows; one striped squirrel; two mice; one toad; one frog; and two young hawks, half grown.

A NEW KIND OF MOR QUILLER.—Mr. Walsh, in his last letter to the National Intelligencer, after speaking of the riot and violence that attended the recent election in Greece, says, that "in a church, where the ballot box was held, a general exchange of blows was stopped by a rustic, who emptied a hive of bees in the midst of the combatants."

LARGE TREE.—The Salem Gazette states that a highly respectable gentleman, recently from Gambia, Africa, mentions that he saw there a tree one hundred and thirty-two feet in circumference.

THE SECRETS OF THE GAMING TABLE.—At a late anti-gambling lecture in Boston, Mr. Green recognized by their backs twenty-four out of twenty-five cards which had been in the possession of a gentleman of Boston 18 years.

WASHING FOR THE MILLION.—Four establishments are about to be commenced in London, at an estimated expense of £20,000 in order to secure the benefits of cheap bathing to the industrious classes—a penny for a child, and two pence for a warm bath, towels included!

How much more intrinsically honorable is the vocation of the teacher who saves from crime and from wrong, than of the magistrate who waits till they are committed and then avenges them.

THE ST. LOUIS REVELLE EDITOR must be fond of peaches. He says—Nothing, in our opinion, reaches the "inner man" like mellow peaches!



# THE AMERICAN.

Saturday, Oct. 12, 1844.

## Democratic Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT,  
**JAMES K. POLK,**  
OF TENNESSEE.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,  
**GEO. M. DALLAS,**  
OF PENNSYLVANIA.

SHAMOKIN, MAHONNY AND SCHUYLKILL RAIL ROAD.—In another column our readers will find an advertisement in relation to the opening of the books of this important public improvement. The time is not far distant, when this work will be taken into hand and completed. We shall say more on this subject hereafter.

The election on Tuesday last, though the largest we ever had, came off with more than usual quiet. The day being fine, many came early and voted, and went immediately home. Towards evening there were but few on the ground.

We are not able to give our readers much news or editorial, except election returns, this week. Next week, however, the excitement of the election having subsided, we will be enabled to resume our labors, making preparations for the coming contest for President on the 1st of November.

"Old Northumberland" Redeemed.  
The elections in this county have resulted in a triumphant majority for the Democratic ticket. Our whig friends were indefatigable in their exertions and did certainly poll a large vote. Shunk's majority, it will be seen, is 886, a larger majority than many democrats had expected. The Miltonian, in a slip, says that every foul means were resorted to accomplish this, such as circulating lying hand bills, &c. The only hand bills we saw, were extras of the Danville Whig paper and a number of Pittsburgh whig papers, containing the most foul and slanderous charges against Mr. Shunk, in relation to the Catholic story. The Danville paper was freely circulated in Shamokin, and contains, among other things, a cross. Truly, these editors ought to talk about falsehoods and lying hand bills. The vote in "Old Augusta," is a satisfactory explanation, where, although the whigs polled an unusual vote, we beat them handsomely, by a strong turn-out.

OLD AUGUSTA FOREVER.—The large vote in this sterling old democratic township surprised our whig friends considerably, on Tuesday last, especially when the procession came marching into town, preceded by music and the banner. The vote of 1840, which was 414 was the largest that had ever been polled before. The vote on Tuesday last, was 466, a handsome increase.

UPS AND DOWNS.—There was much fun and excitement in this place on Thursday afternoon. The whigs hearing that Pollock was elected, planted a cannon on the river bank and fired 13 rounds for the 13th district. In the evening they took the cannon on the mill hill to salute Old Augusta. After firing three or four shots, an express came from Northumberland with a slip from the Locomotive Gazette, printed somewhere, (probably in our own office,) giving the election to Petrikin by a majority of 52. A messenger was despatched to the hill. The firing ceased, and the coons came to town, and though not hurt, were most terribly frightened. The stage came in shortly after, which did not confirm the news. They were soon again on their way rejoicing, with a burning tar barrel in procession.

THIRTEENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—We have lost this district by a majority of 180 to 200, the result of local jealousies and petty strife. We confess we are not much disappointed. We expected and predicted the result when the nomination was made. Gen. Petrikin is a good citizen, and a worthy man; but we were satisfied that neither he nor any of the other Locomotive candidates could succeed in their own county. We were therefore anxious, though we did not claim it, that the nomination should be given to a gentleman of this place. This county did not do duty nobly. Locomotive alone is to blame. Her leaders are much too thick to thrive!

Members of Congress Elected.  
Dist.  
1. L. C. Levin, Native American—Whig loss.  
2. Jos. R. Ingersoll, Whig—Same last year.  
3. J. H. Campbell, N. American—Dem. loss.  
4. Charles J. Ingersoll, Dem.—No change.  
5. Jacob S. Yost, Dem.—No change.  
6. Jacob Edman, Dem.—Dem. gain.  
7. A. R. M. Hivaine, Whig—No change.  
8. John Strohm, " "  
9. John Ritter, Dem. " "  
10. R. Broadhead, jr., Dem. " "  
11. David Wilnot, Dem. " "  
12. James Pollock, Whig—No change.  
13. Alex. Ramsey, Whig—No change.  
14. Moses M. Loan, Dem.—Dem. gain.  
15. James Black, Dem.—No change.  
16. Joseph Henderson, Dem.—Dem. gain.  
17. Samuel Cleavenger, Dem.—Dem. gain.  
18. H. D. Foster, Dem.—No change.

MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY.—The democrats have gained three in Bucks, one in Lehigh and Carbon, one in Locomotive, one in Milin and one in Schuylkill.

The whigs gain one in Cumberland and one in Dauphin. Philadelphia county elected 8 natives, last year democratic.

## Election Returns of Northumberland County.

TOWNSHIPS AND BOROUGHS.	DEMOCRATIC		WHIG		NATIVE AMERICAN		OTHER	
	Polk	Dallas	Shunk	Pollock	Levin	Edman	Black	Henderson
Sunbury,	112	98	110	94	67	114	105	101
Augusta,	304	157	304	138	108	305	300	102
Shamokin,	241	101	230	85	27	264	234	111
Northumberland,	135	75	134	74	39	150	130	74
Point,	108	52	107	52	26	113	110	51
Tarbut,	87	102	80	105	91	78	78	111
Lewis,	214	70	209	70	57	207	202	77
Delaware,	225	155	214	152	141	205	210	166
Milton,	125	164	121	157	136	122	111	178
Chilisque,	169	125	158	120	118	151	161	125
Rush,	163	97	162	61	53	165	157	69
Coal,	180	20	100	18	4	192	185	15
Upper Mahonny,	189	11	193	5	2	193	185	15
Lower do.	36	201	33	167	155	34	26	210
Little do.	21	25	22	28	1	38	21	28
Jackson,	162	75	161	75	31	170	152	85
TOTAL.	2984	1498	2941	1399	1668	2421	2289	1588

Auditor:—THOMAS STRINE. (No opposition.) 22-1  
Whig Candidates in italics. Volunteer Candidates. Abolition vote, 5

Under many adverse circumstances, this county has again redeemed itself and given a democratic majority of nearly 900. In April last Pollock received a majority of 5 votes. This proves that the democracy of "Old Northumberland" are still true to their faith, and will, when united, cast a majority of 800 or 900. We had supposed that the vote of Mr. Shunk would be a test of the strength of Mr. Polk in this State, but as many matters have been brought to bear against Mr. Shunk, that cannot and will not operate against Mr. Polk, we will not give up Pennsylvania if even Gen. Markle should carry the State.

The democratic majority of this side of the river, is 500 for Shunk and 475 for Petrikin. Shunk's majority in this county is 886. Petrikin's over Pollock 701. At the last special election, Pollock had a majority of 5 in this county. Pollock's majority in this district was then about 800.

THE ELECTION RETURNS OF THIS COUNTY.—The returns of the districts on this side the river, as well as Northumberland and Point, were all brought in by express, by 2 o'clock on Tuesday night. The returns from Milton and "Old Tarbut," we did not receive until evening, by the mail. The editors of the Miltonian and Ledger, instead of waiting and bringing down any returns, came down before night, received the returns here, (the fruits of our labor and others here) went home and published them, leaving us to get the returns of Milton and Tarbut as best we could. Hereafter, if our neighbors wish to have the returns of the districts on this side, some of which are brought 22 miles, they will have to bring the small quota of their own, or collect the whole for themselves.

The number of votes polled in this county at the Presidential election in 1840, was 3,510. Van Buren's majority was 838.

NATIVE AMERICANS.—It will be seen by the immense vote of Philadelphia city and county that the Native American party has gone over, body and breeches, to the whigs, giving for Markle a majority of more than 5000. Had it not been for this unholy combination, the whig majority in the city and county would not have exceeded 1500. This result was, no doubt, brought about by the leaders circulating the story of Mr. Shunk's connection with the Catholics. It is by such means that the Democracy is often defeated. We have all along feared this result, and have frequently stated that Mr. Shunk's election would be greatly endangered by such combinations. Whatever may be the fate of Mr. Shunk, the question cannot properly effect Mr. Polk, against whom no charge whatever can be made on this subject.

MEETING AT SHAMOKIN.—On Saturday a large and enthusiastic meeting was held at the house of H. Wasser, in Shamokin. Three volunteer companies, under the command of Capt. David N. Lake, Capt. Hoffman and Capt. Clarke, were present. These Companies, though not full, made a handsome appearance. The meeting was addressed by C. W. Higgins, Esq., of this place, and E. W. Hutter, Esq., of Harrisburg. Mr. Higgins spoke with his usual ability. Mr. Hutter made an exceedingly interesting speech. He also addressed a meeting in the Court House, in Sunbury, on Friday evening previous, and was listened to with great attention. Mr. Hutter has the happy faculty of illustrating his discourses with well-told, as well as well-timed anecdotes, which renders him highly popular as a public speaker.

GROWING ALARMED.—The N. Y. Herald, a warm Whig paper, says—"Judging from all the indications before us—from the recent elections—from the position of the two parties—from the mass meetings—from the spirit and enthusiasm of both sides—it does appear very evident that unless something be done very speedily to retrieve the fortunes of Mr. Clay, his cause is lost beyond redemption."

CURIOSITIES.—At the meeting of the Common Council in New York on Wednesday night, a motion was made to have likenesses of the Mayor and Common Council taken in wax, enclosed in glass cases, and deposited in the City Museum. The mover must have thought those dignitaries were natural curiosities.

## THE TARIFF AND MR. WEBSTER.

Mr. Webster made a speech to the whigs of Philadelphia, intended for the people of Pennsylvania, about the Tariff; in which he forgot, or intentionally omitted, to tell the people of Pennsylvania what he told the whigs of Boston, (in Faneuil Hall,) on the 30th September, 1842.

We therefore publish that portion of Mr. Webster's Faneuil Hall speech, in reference to the Tariff, and as the last speech is intended to be extensively circulated, it would be proper, we think, that his Faneuil Hall sermons should appear side by side with those he disposed of in this market.—*American Sentinel.*

On Friday, September 30, 1842, a short time after the adjournment of Congress of that year, Daniel Webster was invited to address a whig meeting to be held on that day in Faneuil Hall, city of Boston. He accepted the invitation, and the question then being with him—"Where am I to go?"—he defined his position on the great National question of that day. His speech was published in all the leading whig papers of the United States, and if any of our readers have preserved files of the coon organs, we refer them for the speech to the papers published during the first week of October, 1842. On the subject of the Tariff that year, Mr. Webster used the following emphatic language, giving a positive and unequivocal contradiction to the oft-repeated declarations of the whig papers, that to their party belongs the exclusive credit of having procured its passage. Which of these truth-loving journals, after testimony thus strong coming from their chosen New England leader, will have the hardihood to persist in asserting what the whole country knows to be false? We ask Pennsylvanians, especially, to read and reflect upon those important paragraphs.

Read the testimony of Daniel Webster as to who passed the Tariff Bill of 1842.

"Then there was the great interests of protection, as incidental to the revenue, and consequent on it, and to be maintained by laying duties. Now as to that, gentlemen, much also has been done. (Cheers.) I hope it may be found that enough has been done; and also the whigs who concurred in that measure, received, as I am sure they have a right to, your commendation. But let us be just. The French rhetoricians have a maxim, which affirms that there is nothing beautiful which is not true. And I am well assured that some of our jurebent orators would not stand the test of their own criticism. (Cheers and laughter.) IT IS NOT TRUE THAT THE TARIFF SYSTEM WAS PASSED BY THE WHIGS ALONE.

We all know that more than thirty—some of them leading and influential whigs, voted against the Tariff, out and out, on all questions direct and indirect. After all it passed the House of Representatives by a single vote. And there is a good deal of eclat supposed to attend, and no little parade, because somebody came forward to rescue, as it is called, the question with a single vote. But had not every other gentleman that single vote? Your neighbor who represents the Middlesex district (Mr. Parmentier, the loco foco) voted for the tariff—not coming to the rescue—but steadily out and out supporting it from the beginning to the end. (Cheers.) He held that a single vote was as efficient in his hand as if he had the Presidential vote. Laugh and cheers. And how was it carried in the Senate? Why, by a single vote again. Now we all know that without the votes of the two Senators from Pennsylvania, Mr. Williams of Maine, and Mr. Wright of New York, it could not have passed. It is a truth that is more favorable to the cause: that a large proportion of the opposite party came in to help the tariff through and to rescue it from the instability of mere party support."

## Whig Opinions of Gov. Polk.

In 1841, Horace Greeley, editor of the N. Y. Tribune, a leading whig paper, wrote a memoir of the late Judge White of Tennessee. He says, in speaking of the election of the Legislature, which instructed Judge White out of office:—"In 1839, JAMES K. POLK, ONE OF THE ABLEST MEN AND MOST POWERFUL SPEAKERS IN THE SOUTH-WEST, took the field as the Administration (Van Buren) candidate for Governor; and after a canvass of unprecedented vehemence, in which he proved himself an overmatch both in speaking talents and in personal address and popularity, for his opponent, Gov. Cannon, he was elected by some 2500 majority."

This may be found in the "Biographical Annual" for 1841, page 52. Here is authority which no one can gainsay. In 1839 he was one of the "ablest men in the south-west," where Henry Clay lives.

The following letter was addressed to Speaker Polk, by Judge Banks, at the time Mr. Banks resigned his seat in Congress—

MARCH 31, 1836.  
SIR:—In communicating to you my resignation, I cannot refrain from assuring you of the very high estimation in which I hold you individually, and of my entire approbation of your conduct and deportment as presiding officer of the House. I will add that, in my judgment, you discharged all the arduous duties of the chair with a degree of liberality, impartiality, ability and dignity, which did honor to yourself, and also to the body over which you preside.  
Very respectfully yours, &c.  
"JOHN BANKS"

It may interest some of our friends on the other side in politics, to know that the navigation of Salt River is now free and safe. The snags have been removed for their especial accommodation.

He is GONE.—Capt. Basil Hall, one of the libellers of this country, her social and political condition, &c., is dead.

THREE HAVE BEEN 1425 houses built in Philadelphia this year, including 8 churches, 1 academy and 30 factories and workshops.

## Pennsylvania Vote for President in 1840.

and majorities for Governor in 1843, as far as heard from.

In order that our readers may institute a comparison of the vote polled on Tuesday last for Governor, and that given for President and Vice President in 1840, we publish the following returns. The abolition vote in the State then was 313—precisely the Harrison majority.

Counties	Shunk	Mark.	V. B.	Harr.
Adams,	maj.	676	1628	2453
Allegheny,			4673	7020
Armstrong,			1741	1260
Beaver,			1710	3143
Bedford,		200	2446	2910
Berks,	4501		7425	3582
Bucks,	325		4488	4705
Bradford,			2844	2631
Butler,			1801	2100
Carbon,	333			
Crawford,			2008	2469
Chester,	650		4892	5643
Columbia,	1600		2820	1325
Cumberland,	61		2935	2790
Cambria,			929	811
Centre,	1000		2242	1417
Clinton,	40		649	637
Clearfield,			812	400
Clarion,			1306	648
Dauphin,		841	2187	3124
Delaware,		575	1385	2031
Erie,			2061	3686
Fayette,			3035	2755
Franklin,		500	2492	3596
Green,			2010	1350
Huntingdon,			2266	3826
Indiana,			1209	1953
Jefferson,			592	476
Junata,	120		1043	909
Luzerne,			4119	2774
Lancaster,	3967		5472	9678
Lebanon,	735		1402	2360
Lehigh,	200		2451	2405
Lycoming,	700		2151	1504
Montgomery,	1168		4860	4068
Mercer,			2386	3249
Monroe,			1417	845
Mill n,	73		1260	1226
McKean,			276	263
Northampton,	1020		3838	2546
Northumb'd,	886		2187	1351
Perry,	931		1970	1072
Phila. Co.	1937	13363	10189	
Phila. city,	1066	4774	7655	
Pike,			524	135
Potter,			363	180
Somerset,			765	2501
Schuylkill,	1035		2184	1881
Susquehanna,			2023	1560
Tioga,	1100		1721	895
Union,	922		1518	2423
Venango,			1275	855
Washington,			2611	4147
Wayne,			1188	675
Warren,			429	827
Westmoreland,			4704	2778
York,	894		4382	3792
Harrison's majority,			113676	144019
Shunk's majority, as above,				143676

Harrison's majority, 343  
Shunk's majority, as above, 944

## Hear the Testimony.

SAMUEL W. BLACK, Esq., of Pittsburg, a leading and energetic supporter of Gen. Harrison in 1840, but now the warm and uncompromising friend of Polk, Dallas and Shunk, thus discloses most eloquently, in a recent letter of acceptance of invitation to address the democracy of Bedford county—

"You may remember that, in the 'Harrison campaign,' it was boldly and roundly asserted that the aspiring party were unfriendly to a National Bank, and that other measures, very different in their character, were the objects of all our hopes. I went with the whig party, believing they were ANTI-BANK—I was persuaded of it, and tried to persuade others also. Many, very many, voted for Harrison, believing his election would not result in the creation of a Bank. Yet the party was hardly warm in the robes of office until the support of such an institution was made a line of distinction between the friends and foes of a whig majority. I could discover no obligation, thin or thick, which bound me to stultify myself by supporting a measure I had honestly denounced, merely because the office holders in power felt themselves at liberty to violate their pledges to the people. For this cause mainly, although not exclusively, I am enlisted heart and soul with the democratic party.

"We have heard it from high places that Mr. Clay is the embodiment of Whig Principles. His friends now say the TARIFF is his darling and ever has been. Let him speak for himself, in the Senate, at the extra session, July 27, 1841, while leading the servile majority through the serious windings of whig legislation, he speaks of his FISCAL BANK BILL as follows—

"If we pass all other contemplated measures, and fail to pass this, we shall fall far short of the just expectations of a suffering people. But the passage of THIS ONLY, WITHOUT ANY OTHER MEASURE, would have fully justified the conviction of Congress.

"I came to Washington at the commencement of the session with the most confident and buoyant hopes that the Whigs would be able to carry all their prominent measures, and especially a Bank of the United States, by far that of the greatest immediate importance."

"Surely his friends sadly misunderstood the embodiment of their principles when they now renew the stale denial of attachment to a Bank, and they still more sadly misunderstand the people if they expect them to believe it."