

REPORTER

Wednesday, June 19, 1844.

For President in 1844,
JAMES K. POLK,
OF TENNESSEE.

For Vice President,
GEORGE M. DALLAS,
OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Electors for President and Vice President.

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| Wilson M. Caldwell, } Senatorial.
Asa D. Swack, | 13. George Schöbel.
14. Nathl B. Eldred.
15. M. N. Irvine.
16. James Woodburn.
17. Hugh Montgomery.
18. Isaac Antkew.
19. John Matthews.
20. William Patterson.
21. Andrew Burke.
22. John McGill.
23. Christian Meyers.
24. Robert Orr. |
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DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

For Governor,

HON. HENRY A. MUHLENBURG,
OF BERKS.

For Canal Commissioner,
JOSHUA HARTSHORNE,
OF CHESTER.

The Coon Skin Congress.

Its promises before the last election for President—and its fulfillment of those promises.

It would be a rich treat to show up in dollars and cents, the economy, retrenchment and reform that so peculiarly characterized the Whig Congress, elected in 1840, and which, thanks alone to the limit fixed by the law of the land, expired in March 1843. That Congress stands without a parallel in the history of deliberate bodies—its assembling witnessed the arrogance of coon supremacy; its dispersion saw the same faction so poor that none would do it reverence: its President dead, its Vice President not "headed," and its principles damned!—its coons powerless, its cabins deserted, and the cider evaporated—Ashland in mourning, and the spirit of the "knight of the virgin heifer" broken; the Presidential bread turned to poison upon his lips, and his high hopes shivered at the very altar of his idolatry.

Three years ago, this Coon party on coming into power found a debt of only \$4,500,000 and the revenue equal to the expenditure. An Extra session was immediately called, to raise a revenue, to discharge the debts, to create a Bank, to enact a Bankrupt Law, to distribute the Public Lands, and to pass a high protective (oppressive) Tariff. This was the programme, this was the declaration for the public eye. That Congress dissolved, returning reluctantly and tremblingly the power into the hands of the people who gave it, and the result was a public debt of \$25,000,000, a deficit of \$7,000,000 in the revenue, the Bankrupt law repealed, the Bank and the Exchange projects defeated, and the only remnant of the high resolves of a victorious faction, is an unequal protective tariff—the mountain has labored, and here is the mouse—this is the result of the heavings of a political volcano.

It may be well to present the matter in a tabular form, as follows:

Promises of 1840.	Fulfillment of Promises
To pay a debt of \$4,500,000.	Debt increased to \$25,000,000.
Reduce expenses of revenue deficit \$7,000,000.	Revenue increased \$11,000,000.
To redeem treasury notes.	Notes increased \$11,000,000.
A uniform Bankrupt Law.	Repealed.
A National Bank.	vetoed.
Substitute an Exchange.	Defeated.
Land Distribution.	Repealed.
High Tariff.	Destroyed the revenues.

One of the loudest complaints of the federal party which came into power in 1841, was the deranged state of the exchanges of the country. It was alleged, and reiterated, that nothing but the establishment of a National Bank would enable merchants and dealers again to collect and transmit their funds at reasonable rates. All attempts at establishing a corporation to regulate exchanges have proved abortive. A great number of banks have failed, and others have been forced to restrict their movements; thus bringing into practical operation the great principles embraced in the Sub-Treasury law, notwithstanding its nominal repeal. Those principles now, under the stern behests of the laws of trade, have grown into more strict observance than even when they were enforced by statutory regulations.

The receipts of the government, as far as they go, are made and disbursed in the constitutional currency, and no trade is conducted almost entirely on a

cash basis. The average rate of exchange at New York on Domestic bills from twelve points in April 1841, was from 5 to 7 per cent; it is now from 1 to 1 per cent on the same points. This has been effected without the aid of a National Bank, and is the result of the natural principles on which the Sub-Treasury law was based, operating irresistibly notwithstanding its legal repeal.

A review of the monetary affairs of the government for a period of seven years, commencing in 1833 and ending in 1840, just before the advent of the 27th (Whig) Congress, will show the following result:

Means.	
Revenue from regular sources,	\$199,531,664
Derived from bank stock,	9,196,203
Borrowed Treasury notes,	25,156,622
Total means,	\$233,885,489
Average seven years, exclusive of debt,	28,504,523
Disbursements.	
Current expenses,	\$189,568,333
Old debt,	6,234,756
Treasury notes,	20,932,143
Total expenses,	\$216,735,232
Average seven years exclusive of debt,	26,938,333

During this period \$28,000,000 was divided among the states, and an expensive war waged against the Indians, accompanied by an enormous rise in money prices of every article of purchase. Under these circumstances, an annual expense short of \$28,000,000 was clamored against by the federalists as the height of extravagance; and this clamor accompanied by promises of thorough retrenchment and reform, was a powerful agent in creating a change in the administration. Let us see particularly how these promises have been performed.

Mr. Walter Forward, the federal Secretary of the Treasury summed up the expenditures for the 26 and the 27th or reform congress as follows:

Means.	
26th Congress, 1839—1840.	
Customs,	\$36,641,662
Lands,	10,368,633
Bank stock,	1,774,513
Miscellaneous,	2,139,735
Total revenue,	\$50,924,543
Borrowed Treasury Notes,	9,446,824
Total means,	\$60,371,367
Expenditures.	
Civil,	\$11,721,390
Military,	26,619,285
Naval,	12,030,191
Total expense,	\$50,370,866
debt paid,	15,204,601
Total disbursements,	\$65,575,467
Means.	
27th Congress, from 1841 to 1843.	
Customs,	\$53,108,387
Lands,	2,911,702
Bank stock,	723,492
Miscellaneous,	253,659
Total revenue,	\$57,097,240
Borrowed Treasury Notes,	27,915,539
Total means,	\$85,012,779
Expenditures.	
Civil,	\$12,715,517
Military,	24,779,350
Naval,	14,742,017
Total expense,	\$52,236,884
debt paid,	15,099,891
Total disbursements,	\$67,336,775

This table presents the following result:

Decrease of 27th over 26th Congress in means,	\$13,925,299
Increase in regular items of expense, 1,597,017	
" in money borrowed,	18,468,715
Decrease in amount of debt paid,	104,780
Increase actually of 1841 and '42 over 1839 and '40,	\$34,198,811

The great expenditures, caused by the universal speculation spirit of '1835-'36 had been gradually reduced by Mr. Van Buren, until in 1840 they had been brought within a compass of \$24,000,000, and requiring an outlay of \$19,000,000 for 1841 only, and of \$18,000,000 for '42; amounting together to the sum of \$37,000,000, as the necessary expenditures of the years 1841 and 1842; instead of which, under the "retrenchment and reform" Congress the outlays reached the enormous sum of \$52,236,884, or \$26,116,925 per annum, being two millions more than 1840, and seven millions more than the estimate of the department!

These are the remarkable results of perfidious promises of retrenchment and reform, made by a perfidious party to a reluctant and unsuspecting people. Verily, the orators and leaders of that party will long be remembered by a deceived community—yes, they will live, but it will be in the grim and festering infamy of their unholy deeds—they will live as lives the memory of Judas Iscariot, for like him they betrayed their master with a smile playing upon their lips, and a lie festering on their tongue.

SMITHFIELD MOVING.—The proceedings of a democratic meeting held in Smithfield on the 9th inst., we are obliged to defer publishing until next week.

Native Americans.

Obedience and protection are reciprocal duties between people and government. The failure in protection is set forth by most of the preambles of the first constitutions as the reason why the colonists renounced their former allegiance. Citizen and alien may alike claim the shelter of our government, who yield it their support and comply with its laws. The shield we put on in the last war with Britain, was the ægis of protection to naturalized citizens and adopted aliens; for who but they could suffer by impressment? No right was asserted over native citizens, however they were involved by the abuse. We waged war in defence of our commerce and our adopted seamen—"free trade and sailors' rights"—and scorned the base proposal to cupidly of peace to our ships and no peace to our seamen, "commuting our sailors' rights for the safety of our merchant's goods." Nobly then did native and adopted sons unite to make glorious this vindication of national hospitality.

We delight to trace, in his official acts, the course of the great Apostle of Democracy in this connection. He was the author of the resolutions by the Congress of the Declaration inviting foreigners to this "asylum of oppressed man," with the promise of lands &c. He introduced into the Virginia Legislature the famous act avowing the right of expatriation, in terms quoted in our last, which should stand through all time a noble aphorism against the odious pretension to perpetual allegiance. "The right," says Professor Tucker of this law, "has since expressly received the general sanction of the American people, and has found a virtual recognition in the practice of all other civilized nations." He wrote the Kentucky Resolutions whose prophecy of "revolution and blood" is almost literally fulfilled in a sad history of blood and riot. He there says, "That the friendless alien has indeed been selected as the safest subject of a first experiment; but the citizen will soon follow, or rather has already followed, for already has a sedition act marked him as its prey; that these and successive acts of the same character, unless arrested on the threshold, may tend to drive these states into revolution and blood;" and asks indignantly what is our government but a tyranny which the President has accepted (with the Alien act) "over the friendly strangers to whom the mild spirit of our country and its law had pledged hospitality and protection."

The repeal of these laws followed, immediately, his elevation to the presidency, as well as the restoration of the term of naturalization to five years where it remains, from fourteen, where the distrustful counsels that preceded him had fixed it. In his first message he says, "A denial of citizenship under a residence of fourteen years is a denial to a great proportion of those who ask it; and controls a policy pursued, from their first settlement, by many of these states, and still believed of consequence to their prosperity. And shall we refuse the unhappy fugitives from distress that hospitality which the savages of the wilderness extended to our fathers arriving in this land? Shall oppressed humanity find no asylum on this globe? &c." It is thus seen how Jefferson cherished the Constitution, as Washington exhorted in one of his addresses to Congress, "for the sake of those who, from every clime, are daily seeking a dwelling in our land." And this has remained a cardinal principle of Democracy, practised and proclaimed, down to its last convention in Baltimore, to whose resolutions we refer the reader.

Where then but among the federal whigs are the signers of such petitions to Congress as one now before us? stating that "the farther admission of foreigners to a participation in the political rights of native Americans would be hurtful to the interests of our country" and asking for "a repeal of the naturalization laws"—which by the way, could only send aliens back to the unequal legislation of the states; for the power of Congress is a concurrent one; and the object sought, to exclude foreigners by national legislation, is unconstitutional, as well as hostile to the whole tenor of our laws, state and federal. Who opposed the last war waged in protection of adopted aliens? Who but a federal-whig committee in congress in 1838 reported at length in

accordance with petitions of the tenor above cited? And as if whig printers must not want a byphen to connect their name with that of the federal authors of the alien and sedition laws—who but federal-whigs in congress avoided *en masse*, the vote on refunding in 1840, Matthew Lyon's fine imposed under the sedition act of '98? Matthew Lyon was a naturalized Irishman, a member of congress from Vermont, who was fined \$1000 and imprisoned four months in the reign of terror, for a temperate rebuke of the Executive. A successful effort was made at last to restore the fine constitutionally extorted. The House contained 242 members. A vote to lay bill on the table, a *quæritus*, resulted yeas 171 nays 129. On final passage there were 125 yeas—15 nays!—all the democrats in their places, while the whigs, though unable to prevent a quorum, dodged—all but 15, who by open opposition took the bolder way of closing the link which bound them to the fathers of their party. Even as we write, the news arrives of a petition presented by John Q. Adams in the H. R. on the 31st ult. extending the probation of aliens for naturalization to twenty-one years. Mr. Hammett, a democrat, moved that it be laid on the table—carried, yeas 128; nays 26. Among the yeas we recognize some half dozen Whigs; among the nays one Democrat alone. Where were the rest of the Whigs? The House consists now of 223 members; 69 therefore did not vote. Who fear to meet this question? and why?

The federal-whig candidate for the presidency in 1840 used this language in his Cleveland stump-speech, an authentic report of which is before us,—"I rely upon the good opinion of my countrymen; I care nothing for the opinion of those who have come hither, 3000 miles across the water." During the same campaign the central Association at Washington co-operated with the whig Executive Committee, enjoying the prostitution of congressional franks in the interim of adjournment, both adding dictation to fraud by radiating delusion from that centre of corruption, at the expense of the deluded, upon the public sentiment which democracy endeavors to concentrate from the broad circumference of popular primary assemblies. In every attempt (and they have not been few,) to disorder elections by questions of nativity or religion—fatal to liberty which would smile here blessingly on all—democrats have frowned upon the desecration; they scent "Alien and Sedition," "Church and State" in the breeze.—We hold the earth man's heritage and maintain his right to locate where he pleases. But the principles of the Association are skunkishly odorous of the Alien act; and, with the *coönish* addition of Crittenden's gag-bill, are redolent enough of the Alien and Sedition laws to keep any but "Native" and whig noses at a respectful distance.—Under all the varied names Federalists, National Republicans, Antimasons, Democratic Whigs, Native Americans, down to American Republicans, as last-cognomen (we read the *dailies*), assumed in Philadelphia, not a democrat can be found whom we would take back.

As Pennsylvanians we should never forget that a federal Senate ejected our Gallatin by a strict-party vote, on an alien question. Gallatin who was the Atlas of Democracy in the Congress of '99-1801 while Jefferson and Madison were organizing victory through the State legislatures. Prejudices only, of the same character, could have ostracized him from the equality of honors due peculiarly to these three, who have impressed their gigantic minds upon the Constitution in its operation, as we trust, for all time.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT AT WILLIAMSBURG.—The New York papers of Saturday record a dreadful accident at Williamsburg on Friday evening. Six children were killed, and one badly hurt by the caving of a bank of earth. It appears that they were playing beneath the bank, when it gave way and buried them under many tons of earth. Vigorous men, with spades, were instantly at work, and succeeded in rescuing alive the adopted daughter of Mr. Cleveland, ferry master, named Ida Wiggins, who is now able to speak although horribly bruised and deprived of an eye. The other six were dead before the men at work reached them.

What an Excellent Man!—the People Betrayed.

We were in a short time, at the Borough Clay Club on Wednesday evening last. Although a crier was sent out to drum up recruits, their meeting was less attended than that of the Democratic Association the evening previous.—An elderly gentleman, whom the whigs once proscribed for being honest, was just finishing a rich speech. A democrat he said, was a fool, he did not know how to legislate, a man can't be a democrat and know anything, &c., having taken his seat, another gentleman being called for loudly, rose amidst the deafening and enthusiastic cheers of the vast assemblage, and fixed himself for a speech, with as much uneasiness, as that mouse expressed, of which the Doctor spoke, that was locked in the room with a cat. The gentleman thought it time to do Martin Van Buren justice, as no danger was to be apprehended now, by pursuing this course. Then followed an eulogy like that of one who had come to praise Cæsar, not to bury him. Van Buren he said was an honest man, whatever may have been his political course. The party had with great unanimity preferred his nomination, but he had been cheated out of it by political leaders. The speaker expressed great indignation at the proceedings of the Baltimore Convention; the difficulty with him was, that his own apple cart was tipped over, and as he had been so long accustomed to abusing Van Buren, he was at a loss for a subject. We were most amused at the professions of sincerity which the gentleman asserted, when he declared that the rank and file of the democratic party had asked for, and expected the nomination of Van Buren, and they had been cheated by the leaders, and Col. Polk nominated in his stead. How many in this borough, and elsewhere, have heard this same gentleman make, warning the Democratic party to take the nomination in their own hands; that unless they were active and vigilant the leaders would nominate Van Buren; repeatedly has he said that unless the rallying cry should be, "the rank and file against the leaders," Van Buren would be nominated. How different now is the theme; the people have asked for the nomination of Van Buren, but the leaders have defeated it and nominated Col. Polk. A blast of about three quarters of an hour was poured out in great wrath against the Convention for not nominating Van Buren, then we left, concluding that if the gentleman had not come to "bury Cæsar," he most certainly had come to bury the Coon party. It sounded to us very much like a valedictory of one who had "given it up." But what was said that evening, is no more than is now heard about our streets almost every hour in the day. Poor Van Buren he has been so abused, so shamefully treated, such an excellent man, to be thrown aside for Col. Polk. Such is the constant lamentation of the coons; of those who have vilified and scandalized Van Buren beyond measure; who have asserted that he could not get more than two of the states of the Union. Who cannot discern the cause of all this. They are beaten; they feel it. The people have spoken in thunder, for Polk, Dallas, Oregon and Texas, and nothing can stay the enthusiasm with which the cause is espoused.

TO BE HANGED.—The Putnam County Court of Oyer and Terminer, on Saturday morning, 1st of June, pronounced the sentence of the law on George Denny, for the murder of old Mr. Wantzer, which was that Denny be hanged on the 26th day of July next, between the hours of 5 A. M. and 7 P. M.

THE GREAT RACE.—At the Union Course on Thursday 6th inst., came off the great race between Fashion, Blue Dick, and Young Dove, four mile heats, for a purse of \$1000. Fashion came very near losing his laurels, and but for an accident would have lost them completely.

GEN. LEWIS CASE.—Gen. Lewis Cass attended a democratic meeting at Detroit, last week, and expressed his hearty concurrence in the nomination of the Baltimore Democratic Convention, and announced his determination faithfully to support it.

A MORMON CHURCH.—A Mormon Church, consisting of one hundred and seven members, has been organized in St. Louis.

News from all Nations.

The Montreal Gazette states about mid day on the 13th inst., a rumbling noise, resembling that of company or artillery at full speed, heard by persons residing on the main, and that others ran out of houses fearing they would fall on them. The shock lasted two minutes.

On Tuesday night, at Baltimore man named William Jones, who drunk, fell from the third story house into the yard and was killed. He took two drops too much.

William J. Roberts and wife Hartford, Conn., have been convicted of beating in a brutal manner, a seven years of age—whom they obtained at the poor house—and sentenced to pay a fine and be imprisoned.

Morse's Magnetic Telegraph been completed from Washington Baltimore, and news can be communicated from one place to the other in few seconds. The wire is protected from the weather by a covering of yarn and tar, and is conducted on poles 20 feet high and about 100 yards apart.

A girl was struck by lightning Cincinnati on Wednesday week. She was on the roof of a house, had hold of a feather bed at the time. The application of ice water was successfully applied and restored her. The bed saved her life.

A little son of Mr. Theo. Deaged about three years, was drowned in the creek above the Falling Mt. Mount Holly, N. J., on Sunday noon last.

A stranger, who gave his name John Newbold, died suddenly, at timore, on Thursday morning last, stated that he was from Beaver Ohio.

New Orleans papers say that pecuniary loss to the planting industry by the Red River overflow is estimated, by competent judges, at more than a million and a half of dollars. One life was lost only, the suffering Major Duress, who was taken from his residence by the flood, took refuge in the second story store, where his body was discovered.

A man in Casey County Ky., announced himself as a candidate for the State Legislature, by the following placard, which he has tacked to court-house door of that county: "John Brent has a sickly wife, eight small children—is very poor—afraid to steal, don't like to vote against the tariff, but in favor of the—would like to be elected to the Legislature."

On Saturday the arm of a burg was amputated in the Baltimore jail. He was shot in the hand and while attempting to rob a house, the wounds rendered the amputation necessary.

David G. Mount, a deacon of a Presbyterian Church, and a respected citizen of Lodi, Washenaw Mt. an, committed suicide last week by hanging himself.

A fire occurred at Allentown, Lehigh county, on Thursday of last week, which destroyed a frame building, owned by Mr. Beiler, and occupied as a gas and candy manufactory.

Montreal papers on the 27th inst. Quebec to the 25th inst., have been received. They contain no political news of importance, and consequently the reported outbreaks in that country must have been without foundation. A number of the colored people of Canada West are preparing to emigrate to the West Indies. The gallows erected on the spot where the gallows Wolf fell at Quebec has been defaced by some Vandal hand.

Morse's Telegraph is again in operation, and many communications are daily made through it between Baltimore and Washington.

We see it stated in some of the newspapers, that John Jacob Astor, New York, presented the City Hall worth \$200,000, to his grand daughter. There is prudence and discretion in rich man being his own executor.

The sales of the public lands, during the last calendar year, amounted to 1,638,674 acres, and produced more than \$2,000,000, exceeding the proceeds of sales for the previous year, more than \$600,000.

The number of communicants in the Baptist Churches in Alabama, according to the reports of the association for 1843 is 40,000; five thousand having been baptized during the past year.