

most certainly he shall be your companion till morning."

The abolitionist threatened, raved and raged, but all would not do—the landlord was inexorable, he was determined to make a ledger practice what he preached, and the crest fallen abolitionist was compelled to take his place along side of his sooty friend, where he lay till morning, enduring feelings that cannot be described. He was kept in a continual state of restlessness through the whole night, repelling Bill's familiarities, and keeping the negro's woolly head out of his face. He rose at the dawn of day, while his comrade, "all in black," with a mind free from all the perplexing cares of life, was enjoying "the honey heavy dew of slumber," called for his bill and left the town. The lecture was consequently "indefinitely postponed."

Bill related, with great importance, the distinguished honor conferred on him, by being the bedfellow of Mr. —, but said, the comfort is not so much to be desired, as the "gemman kicked most almightily, and had a 'stremely bad bref, dat however is 'tributable to his white extraction."

POLITICAL.

GOV. RITNER THE ENEMY OF THE POOR.

We opened the journal of House of Representatives, and found with surprise the following vote of Gov. Ritner against providing for the poor. By referring to the paper of the day, on the same side in politics as the Governor, we find the annexed speech of his excellency on this resolution. We invite the attention of all the citizens of the state to this vote and this speech of the Governor, and if the legislative proceedings of the republican governments in the world, from the beginning, be ransacked, we do not believe that a parallel to it can be produced. So cold blooded, unfeeling and uncharitable a speech as this, is a disgrace to civilized man.

What! because some poor man might be dishonest, are the families of all to be deprived of their only cow, if a rich, hard grinding creditor chooses to do it? How often in the poverty, sickness and misfortune of their parents has a friendless family of children been compelled to rely solely on the milk of their cow for support? And in this age of benevolence and civilization, is this last stay of the tender years of the child, and the wornout years of the parents and grand parents, to be taken away, and all of them to be made dependent on the cold charity of the world, or the legal mercies of the poor house for relief, because Gov. Ritner thinks the man who sells a cow, may happen not to get his pay?

Gov. Ritner says in his speech that he never sued a poor man—that he is the friend of the poor. He should have stated that he had never sued, because he never trusted a poor man to a dollar's worth in his life; and from such friends as he is, the prayer of every poor man should be, "good Lord deliver us."

Fortunately for the poor of Pennsylvania Joseph Ritner's policy did not prevail. Their cow, their two hogs and six sheep, with feed, from the first of November till the last day of May, are preserved to them against the execution of such *shaving niggers* as Ritner, and the statute book of the state is not disgraced by such barbarous legislation as he and his *eight compeers* would have introduced. He was not satisfied with the present law, exempting a poor man's cow from levy and sale; he would fain have repealed it, and prevented the least amendment of the law for the comfort of the poor! Is this the republicanism of "Ranger Ritner, the popular Governor," of the Keystone state? We can now understand why his party abuses Gen. Porter for being once a poor man. It was a grievous sin in the eyes of *farmer Ritner* in 1825 to be poor; he would have sold the poor man's last cow—sent his wife and children into the streets to beg, and locked him up in a prison; and it is entirely consistent and natural that Gen. Porter be columniated by the party that sustains this liberal *farmer* Governor, because he has risen to the position he occupies as his antagonist candidate, from the humble condition of a poor man.

Let the people of this great state read the following facts, and whether they be poor or rich, support Joseph Ritner if they can. Poor men will condemn him for his niggardly injustice to them; and rich men because they will be unwilling and ashamed to avow such sentiments as he advances, in this enlightened age. Let such as he is, go and preach his aristocracy to the despots of the old world—it is no place for them in the new.

Extract from the Journal of the House of Representatives, for Tuesday, Feb. 17, 1824—page 659.

A motion was made by Mr. Gle and Mr. Cummings, which read as follows: "Resolved, That a committee be appointed to examine the several acts passed for the comfort of the poor and report their opinion to this house, whether any further relief ought to be given to them, which will accord with the true character of the people of Pennsylvania in the support of the poor among them."

The following extract from the debate upon the above resolution, is taken from the Pennsylvania Intelligencer of July 26, 1824—a paper of the same politics, and friendly to Mr. Ritner at that time.

Mr. Cassett asked to know the object of the motion, more specifically than was set forth in the resolution.

"Mr. Ogle said that under the existing laws for the support of the poor, a man was authorized to keep one cow—but there was no food provided. They were authorized to keep five sheep and a stove but there was no wood reserved. Now a cow was a very useful thing in a poor family, but without food, she could not be useful, for she would give very little milk. So sheep were useful to a poor man to make clothes and stockings for his children. And a stove was a very comfortable article in cold weather, but if they had no wood to burn in it, it would add very little to the comfort of the poor. He thought it inconsistent to reserve the cow, the sheep, and the stove from levy, and yet permit the last mouthful of hay and the last stick of wood to be sold by the constable."

Mr. Todd was in favor of the resolution.

Mr. Lehman thought the motion was a very proper one.

Mr. Seltzer and Mr. R. TNER, moved to postpone the resolution.

"Mr. RITNER said he had doubts whether the present provisions of the law were beneficial or not. There were instances where persons would come to a farmer and get a cow on credit, promising to pay in labour—O yes, they will come and work at any time—but when they get the cow, they care no more about it. They will then laugh you in the face, and tell you they don't care for you; for you can't take the cow away."

"He was friendly to the poor, and had never sued a poor man in his life, nor did he ever think he would; but he did not like to put it in the power of an unprincipled fellow, to get a cow into his hands and then turn round and tell the very man who had trusted him:—'I won't pay you—you may do your best—I don't care for you. I can live upon the milk of that cow that I owe you for—if I cannot live I can half live; and you can't help yourself.'"

Mr. Cassett did not approve of postponing the resolution.

Mr. Ogle and Mr. Cummings called the yeas and nays upon the passage of the resolution, which were yeas EIGHTY, nays EIGHT. JOSEPH RITNER voting against allowing feed for the cow, which supported the wife and children of a poor unfortunate debtor; and would to keep them from freezing. And yet he would ask the poor men of the state to vote for him for Governor.—*Keystone.*

DEFEATS OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

The Democratic party it appears has been defeated about once every fifteen years, since the beginning of the present century, but at each succeeding election after a defeat, the party has been found much stronger than before. In 1805, by a division in the party Simon Snyder, the Democratic candidate was defeated. In 1808, he was elected by a large majority; the Democratic party succeeded at every election until the year 1820, fifteen years, when another split in the party caused the defeat of their candidate William Findley. They then elected a Democratic Governor at the succeeding election by a majority of more than 26,000 votes. At that time the opposition made as extravagant calculations, and more so than they do at the present time. In 1835, fifteen years from their former defeat, another split took place, and Joseph Ritner was elected, having received 12,000 votes less than a majority of the whole number. With a knowledge of these things the Antimasonic-abolition-shin-plaster party now try to bolster up the drooping spirits of their friends, as though they had some chance of success. The Federal party have not elected a Governor for the last forty years, only when there was a division in the Democratic ranks, and now when the Democracy of the State is firmly united, can they expect, by foulmouthed abuse and shameful slanders against the character of General DAVID R. PORTER, to re-elect the present gubernatorial incumbent? The voice of the Democracy will speedily answer—NO!

Spirit of the Times.

WASHINGTON AND PAPER MONEY.

In a letter to the Maryland Legislature in 1787, Washington said:

"I do not scruple to declare, if I had a voice in your Legislature, it would have been given decidedly AGAINST A PAPER EMISSION, upon the general principles of its utility as a representative, and the necessity of it as a medium. To assign reasons for this opinion, would be as unnecessary as tedious. The ground has been so often trod, that hardly a place remains untouched; in a word, the necessity arising from the want of specie is represented as greater than it really is. I contend that it is by the substance, and not by the shade of a thing that we are to be benefited. The wisdom of man, in my humble opinion, cannot, at this time, devise a plan by which the credit of paper money would be long supported; consequently depreciation keeps pace with the quantity of the emission, and articles for which it is exchanged rise in a greater ratio than the sinking value of the money. Wherein, then is the farmer, the planter, or the artisan benefited? The debtor may be, because as I have before observed, he gives the shadow instead of the substance. Whether it be a legal tender or not, it will, as has been observed truly, leave no alternative. It must be that or nothing. An evil equally great, is the door it immediately opens for speculation by which the least designing,

and perhaps most valuable part of the community, are preyed upon by the more KNOWING AND CRAFTY SPECULATORS."

We have now full proofs that Presidents WASHINGTON, JEFFERSON, JACKSON and VAN BUREN, all coincided in the great principle of opposition to an entire paper currency, as being injurious to the interests of the farmer, the planter, and the citizen. Since the modern thirst for gain by the Federalists, however, we believe that if one should rise from the dead, some would not be convinced of the correct position of these great men when it operates against the wish of Mr. Biddle and his friends to entail upon the People a PAPER CURRENCY.

Spirit of the Times.

THE NEWS.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce. FROM THE NORTH.

The Toronto Patriot of June 22d contains the following paragraph, from which it will be seen that neither Detroit, Buffalo, nor Rochester, nor Oswego, has as yet been burnt! A correspondent of the same paper cautions his brother Tories against the supposition, which appears to be general among them, that "the defeat and dis-empowerment of the United States could be done at once without loss, and with but few regular troops." On the contrary, he thinks it would cost a considerable sacrifice of life and property. But of the total ruin of the country, i. e. of the United States, in case of a war, "if not the utter annihilation of their Government," he entertains no doubt.

From the Toronto Patriot.

We have from the beginning announced, that war with the United States is inevitable—INEVITABLE, we say again, IT IS; and it will be NO COMMON WAR, but a WAR OF EXTERMINATION. We expect daily to hear of some incursions of the bigwigs in the Western District, which we understand is left in a perfectly helpless state. Such is the horrible predicament of this loyal people, and yet Buffalo stands, Detroit stands, Rochester stands, Oswego stands; yes, with all the resources of the British empire at command these nests of infamy stand to mock our misery, while to involve them all in the fate of Sodom and Gomorrah, would be as easy as falling off a horse.

The country is filling with Yankee loafers; not a tavern can any one enter, but one or more Yankee loafers are there, listening to all that is said. What came they here for, but to "spy the nakedness of the land," and to convey intelligence to the banditti on the other side, who are ever in readiness to pounce on any unguarded point! The pestilent vagabonds everywhere abound, and unless some decisive steps are taken by the Government to prevent the ingress of such scum, we shall, perhaps, see the fulfilment of Mr. Clay's prophecy that the Canadas will fall to the United States WITHOUT FIGHTING. Passports ought to be made necessary for every Yankee itinerant in this country until it be deemed proper to stop intercourse entirely.

IMPORTANT MOVEMENT.

General Wool has left Boston for Augusta, to confer with Governor Kent, who is now in session with the Council, on the subject of establishing one or more military posts near our northern frontier. This distinguished officer has been sent by the War Department of the United States, at the earnest application of Governor Kent for the purpose of making a reconnaissance, and selecting suitable positions for the establishment of posts to protect our territory from foreign aggression.

The importance of these movements will be appreciated by the people of the State, who look to the final adjustment of our boundary line and the border difficulties with increasing anxiety. We trust that the zeal and earnestness with which this matter is now pursued by our Executive will lead to a speedy conclusion of this protracted controversy.—*Portland Advertiser.*

The capture of the schooner mentioned in our last has not been confirmed, nor has it been contradicted. We hope the despatch has been premature. The owner of the schooner M. Chrysler, we understand, fully believes in her capture.

We hear reports from the west of fresh robberies of the arsenals at Detroit to a considerable extent—some hundreds of stands of small arms, and six pieces of cannon.

A letter has been received by the Niagara Dock Company from a merchant at Buffalo, containing a request that two certain cases of goods may be removed from their store-houses to a place of safety, if such place is to be found in Niagara, as there was a sealed determination in Buffalo to destroy that establishment by fire.

Toronto Patriot.

Another Seizure.—Caparin Homans, in command at Lewistown has made another valuable seizure of Patriot arms. Ninety stand, with bayonets, were found secreted at Dickinson's tavern, six miles from Lewistown, on the Lockport road. They were principally English Tower muskets and United States manufacture.

This indefatigable officer is preventing much mischief.—*Buffalo Com. Adv.* June 16th.

Steam.—There is a project on foot, in Peru, for the establishment of steam navigation in the Pacific Ocean. We have quoted an article from some statistics, published in Lima, wherein the plan of steam packets along the coast of Peru to Panama is agitated. It need not be said that the fulfilment of the design will be decidedly advantageous to the trade of the Pacific generally, and that the Sandwich Islands, in common with the neighboring countries on this side the continents, will derive vast emolument from the facilities, which a regular communication with Europe and the United States, by the way of Panama, will afford; we may safely opine that this group will become the West Indies of the Pacific. Should the link of connection between these islands and our father lands be riveted, by the establishment of a safe and regular thoroughfare across Panama, by railroad and steamboats, a cry would be heard which would call forth the produce of this most fertile soil so loudly, that the demand would admit of no detail, and the riches of nature which now are wasted at the shrine of idleness, would go forward to bow themselves at the feet of the goddess of commerce. Cotton, silk, tobacco, sugar, molasses, indigo, and a crowd of other valuable exports, would chase each other to foreign lands, and all the sojourners in the land of Captain Cook, both indigenous and exotic, would see what the soil can do for him who would deign to till it! We could build sugar palaces, ride in cotton coaches, and sport indigo horses. We could eat and drink the net proceeds of tobacco and molasses, and hoard up silken dollars; make money bags of hides and tallow and fill them with goat-skin doubloons. No chimerical No joke! it is all a plan of calculation and as much a matter of fact as the air we breathe, that if the steam navigation of Peru takes effect, & Panama railroad is completed, the Sandwich Islands will not only be many degrees nearer home, but the soil and climate of this valuable portion of the earth will be improved by those who appreciate them, and the produce of our hills and valleys will be consumed in far distant lands, by those who scarcely know at the present time, that Oahu exists.—*Sandwich Island Gazette.*

Lake Arrangements.—The steam boat Telegraph has been chartered by the Government, and manned by a company of regular troops.—She is to carry from three to five guns, and to cruise about the lake whenever any violations of neutrality or of the public peace are threatened. She will have a special eye to Johnson and his movements, who will doubtless soon find his situation alarmingly uncomfortable, placed as he will be between two fires. It was the right of the Telegraph to be selected for this business, as she already bears the imprint of hostile balls. She is a fine little boat, and for her power, is unsurpassed for speed, by any steamer on the lake. Success to her efforts to preserve our faith inviolate, and to punish aggressions from whatever quarter they may proceed. *Rochester Daily Ad.*

IMPORTANT OFFICIAL PAPER.

The following Message from the President of the United States was communicated to the House of Representatives a few days since.

To the House of Representatives of the United States.

I transmit, in compliance with a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 11th inst. reports from the Secretaries of State, Treasury, and War, with the document referred to by them respectively. It will be seen that the outrages committed on the Steamboat Sir Robert Peel, under the British flag within the waters of the United States, and on the steamboat Telegraph, under the American flag at Brookville, in Upper Canada, have not been followed by any demand, by either Government on the other, for redress. These acts have been, so far, treated on each side as criminal offences committed within the jurisdiction of a tribunal competent to inquire into the facts, and to punish the persons concerned in them. Investigations have been made, some of the individuals implicated have been arrested, and prosecutions in progress, the result of which cannot be doubted. The excited state of feeling on the borders of Canada, on both sides of the line, has occasioned the most painful anxiety to this Government. Every effort has been, and will be, made to prevent the success of the design apparently formed, and in course of execution, by Canadians who have found a refuge within our territory, aided by a few reckless persons of our country, to involve the nation in a war with a neighboring and friendly power: Such design cannot succeed while the two Governments appreciate and confidently rely upon the good faith of each other in the performance of their respective duties. With a fixed determination to use all the means in my power to put a speedy and satisfactory termination to these border troubles, I have the most confident assurance of the cordial co-operation of the British authorities, at home and in the North American possessions, in the accomplishment of a purpose so sincerely and earnestly desired by the Governments and people both of the United States and Great Britain.

M. VAN BUREN.

Washington, June 20, 1838.

The New Orleans Picayune says the young girls should always double and twist their garters when they go to hang themselves, for fear of breaks.

Distressing Occurrence.—On Sunday last a child of Mr. Abraham Bickford, of this city, aged 20 months, was discovered, between the hours of nine and ten in the morning, to be playing with a quantity of percussion caps.—But little was thought of the occurrence until, at the expiration of about two hours; the child was seized with vomiting, and threw up one cap. An emetic being administered three more were discharged from the stomach. No relief however was afforded, and the little sufferer continued to be distressed with nausea and vomiting, the extremities gradually became cold, and at 7 o'clock in the evening death terminated the scene. On the next morning an examination of the body was made, and in the stomach were found twenty one percussion caps, and twelve in the small intestines. These, together with the four thrown off before death, made thirty-seven swallowed by the child.

Lowell Courier.

Melancholy.—A young man in Quincy was walking about his garden with a gun on Wednesday, when, in mere sport, he raised a d pointed it through the window toward a servant girl that was sitting at a table, and jestingly told her he intended to shoot her. He had been hunting the day before, and thought he had left his gun discharged—but the result proved it to be fatally otherwise. As he raised it to his face, he pulled the trigger with a merry laugh and fired the entire charge through the upper part of the girl's shoulder, near the neck. His feelings at that moment can be better imagined than described. Surgical aid was immediately obtained, and hopes of the unfortunate girl's recovery are entertained.—*Boston Post.*

Bombardment of Vera Cruz.—The latest accounts from the Mexican coast intimate the probability of a bombardment of Vera Cruz by the French squadron. It was stated the vessels now stationed at different ports would concentrate at that point, and turn the blockade into an active and vigorous siege. Santa Anna, they say, is put at the head of the garrison, and is making great preparations to resist the threatened assault. The approach of the sickly season has doubtless admonished the French commander of the necessity of bringing the quarrel to a speedy termination; as the Mexicans will soon have a powerful ally in the yellow fever and other tropical diseases, that may prove more formidable to French gallantry than all the implements of destruction which Santa Anna and his myrmidons can muster to oppose them.

JEFFERSON.—Th Jefferson was asked, "why not incorporate blacks into the state with the whites?" He answered, "deep rooted prejudices entertained by the whites; ten thousand recollections by the blacks, new provocations; the real distinctions which nature has made; and many other circumstances, will divide us into parties, and produce convulsions, which will probably never end but in the extermination of one or the other race. The black of the negro resides in the reticular membrane, between the skin and scarf-skin, or in the scarf-skin itself, and proceeds from the color of the blood, the color of the bile, or from that of some other secretion; the difference then from the white is fixed in nature, and is as real as if its seat and cause were better known to us."

And is this difference of no importance, we would ask the friends of AMALGAMATION!!!

Bloody Affray at Ottawa, Ill.—A gentleman from Ottawa, informed the editor of the St. Louis Republican, that an engagement took place on the line of the canal, a day or two previous, between two parties of the workmen, which resulted in the death of *twelve or fifteen* of them. Those engaged in the affray were Irishmen and it arose on account of the national division among them. The riotous were called out, and the disturbance quelled.

Another Indian Fight.—By the steamer Santee, which arrived at Jacksonville, on the 21st ult, intelligence was received of a battle with the Indians on the 19th, within a few miles of Newmansville. Captain Beal, of the Dragons, with 30 or 40 men, Lieut. Howe, of the same corps, with 12 men, and Capt. Walker, a volunteer, fell in with a body of about 60 Indians, who gave them a warm salute. Walker was killed, and five of Beal's command were wounded. Five horses were killed; among them Beal's and Howe's.—Several Indians said to be killed.

Gen. Taylor with six companies of men, arrived on the 20th at Black Creek. It was hoped he would soon be able to overtake and conquer the foe.

Singular death.—In Cincinnati last week, a man by the name of Barnard Ferrall, left his bed to obtain a draught of water from the hydrant in the yard, but falling in his purpose he entered a shop where he had been at work, and finding a bottle containing oil vitriol, swallowed a portion of it under the belief that it was porter. He lived in great agony during one day and then expired.

Factory burnt.—The cotton factory in Swansey, Mass., was destroyed by fire on Saturday, 23d June, together with all the machinery therein.—Loss, \$10,000—insured \$6,000.