

this individual, the Chief Magistrate of Pennsylvania resorted to the unworthy trick of keeping the bill in the pocket until after the first of January, and then returned it to the legislature, with the insolent message that, although in the proviso referred to, both houses meant and intended the first day of January, 1838, yet, inasmuch as the bill did not become a law until after that period, the words "first of January next" must be taken as referring to the first day of January, 1839! That he had retained the bill for the express purpose of producing this result, and consequently the work would be prosecuted for a full year longer than was contemplated. Thus stooping to the use of a most contemptible quibble to defeat the declared will of the people's representatives, and imposing on the state an additional amount of Debt, which those representatives had decided it was unnecessary to incur.

Of the inconsistent use of his power over legislative action, we design to say but a few words. It will be sufficient, in connection with this subject, to remind you that while he has refused to lend his sanction to the erection of some corporations, he has assented to others of a similar character. During a single session, he approved the charter of the bank of the United States with a capital of \$35,000,000, and of the Exchange Bank of Pittsburgh with a capital of \$1,000,000—then refused his assent to a bill increasing the capital of the Girard Bank, and almost immediately thereafter agreed to an enlargement of the capitals of the Farmers' Bank of Berks county and the Lumberman's Bank at Warren, and permitted acts authorizing the increase of the capitals of the Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank of the Northern Liberties, and the Bank of Pennsylvania to become laws by retaining them in his possession for more than ten days. These are a few examples, taken at random, to show that in the exercise of this highly responsible power, he has been actuated by caprice and mere whim, rather than guided by the suggestions of wisdom.

That he is willing to stoop to the employment of any means to promote his reelection, his annual message to the legislature in 1837, and his "proclamation" of the tenth of the present month, may well be cited in proof. With a full knowledge, and not merely in expectation, that his recommendations would not be adopted; by his message he proposed to the legislature, alterations in, and restrictions of, the Banking system, so radical in their character and destructive in their tendency as to starve even the wildest and most unreflecting reformers, and compel his friends to confess that he was either grossly ignorant of the subject of which he discoursed, or that the recommendation was designed to operate on a certain supposed state of public feeling, with the object of purchasing an evanescent popularity by the sacrifice of sentiments he was known to entertain.

Of the "proclamation" it is scarcely possible to speak seriously, and were it not that, as Pennsylvanians, we feel humbled and chagrined when we contemplate the ignominious position in which the Governor of this great commonwealth has placed himself by this step, we would feel inclined to dismiss the subject with but a jest upon the little cunning which dictated the measure and motive which led to its adoption. Entirely quiescent under the measure of suspension adopted by the banks, it was not until after these institutions had, of themselves, resolved to resume the payment of specie, that Joseph Ritner suddenly discovered that he is enjoined upon by the constitution to take care that the laws are faithfully executed. It was not until public opinion had so operated on the banks as to compel them to name a time when they would redeem their notes that Joseph Ritner, with a mock gravity, well befitting the occasion, enjoins upon them to forbear from the further infraction of the laws. Does any one suppose he would have hazarded this step had he not been previously informed of the determination of the banks? Or, is there a man in the commonwealth, who believes for a moment, that if these corporations decline to pay specie after the 13th of August, the Governor will venture to carry out the measures threatened in his proclamation? In his message delivered December 9th, 1837, he told us, "the Banks of Pennsylvania are in a much sounder condition than before the suspension, and the resumption of specie payments so far as depends on their situation and resources, may take place at any time." It was then, as it is now, the duty of the Governor of Pennsylvania, to "take care that the laws are faithfully executed." According to his own showing, the plea of strong necessity could not be interposed as an apology for evading the law. Why did he not then, in the discharge of his constitutional duty, require the banks to resume? Simply, because the banks had not informed him they were ready to resume, and he dared not take a step which might result in the loss of the votes and influence of gentlemen having the direction of these institutions.

A few words on the subject of Joseph Ritner's boasted economy and retrenchment, and we will for the present dismiss him. It is claimed for him that he has reduced the state debt, while he has materially extended our system of internal improvement. To assertions we will oppose facts taken from public documents and records, and without a word of comment leave you, the arbiters of his political fortunes, to determine the extent of the benefits he has conferred upon the people by relieving them of any portion of their burdens.

At the expiration of Governor Wolf's term, the debt due from the State amounted to \$24,955,435 56. On the sixth of December, 1837, according to the report of the State Treasurer, the debt had increased to \$28,058,139 52 inclusive of the receipt of the surplus revenue, making an increase in the first two years of Governor Ritner's administration of \$3,102,703 96. If to this we add the excess of the appropriations for the current year, now the probable balance in the Treasury at the end of the year, say \$1,205,059 38, we have an augmentation of the State debt amounting to \$4,307,763 34, contracted during the not yet three years of the present administration; and this, too, without a corresponding benefit—for it is notorious that not a single additional mile of canal or rail road has been put in operation during the existence of that administration.

In considering the character of David R. Porter, it will not be necessary to detain you long. Plain in his manners, sound in his opinions, and direct in the expression of them, he requires no labored eulogy to hold up for admiration his virtues, or to gloss over and conceal his faults.

Consistent, at all times, in his public acts, and aiming only at the best interests of those he represented, his course has been open and direct, and exhibiting nothing of the tortuous and perplexing mazes which mark the career of his competitor. It requires not tedious investigation to explore, or elaborate argument to justify.

In this character he is presented to you. A plain citizen unsurrounded by the attributes of power, and unassisted by the seductions attendant on the possession of patronage—whose chief boast is that he has honestly discharged his duty in all the situations he has been called to fill—he stands before you inviting the strictest scrutiny of his public and private life, and desiring to be estimated by the result of that scrutiny—with an understanding cultivated by study, and a judgment enlightened by experience, he possesses a mind capable of comprehending the great interests of his native State, and a heart to prompt him to labor for the advancement of its prosperity.

Inheriting from a revolutionary sire, a fervent admiration of Democratic principles, he has never, nay, not for a moment, wavered in their support or faltered in their promotion.

At the darkest and most discouraging period of our political history, when the name of democracy was a "hissing and a reproach in the land," he was found breasting the storm that sought to overwhelm popular rights and destroy popular institutions.

If his career as a politician has been admirable, his conduct, as a man, has been noble! In early life, made bankrupt in fortune by the failure of others to redeem their pledges, he sunk not, as an ordinary man would, under the pressure of misfortune. Struggling with adversity, he devoted his days and nights to the severest toil, until energy, industry, and talent triumphing over the disheartening difficulties by which he was surrounded, he was at last able to fulfil the determination which constituted the chief incentive of his exertion—the honorable discharge of all just claims upon him.

In connection with this subject, it may be justly observed that perhaps no man was ever more fortunate in his enemies than Gen. Porter. But for the malignity which incited them to asperse his private reputation, no room would have been afforded for the gratifying testimonials furnished by his friends and neighbors—comprising men of all parties—to his high standing for worth, integrity and pure morality. But for their slanders, the world would have never heard of the moral courage which suggested and the perseverance which affected his liberation from the heavy weight which bore him down, and threatened his destruction.

In the broad circle of human events, what spectacle is more heart stirring than that exhibited by an honest and honorable man, bravely battling against adverse fortune, not for himself alone, but for the benefit of others, and buoyed up by the irrepressible energies of his nature, at last rising superior to and conquering the disasters which would else have crushed him? David R. Porter owes thanks to his foes for having placed him before his countrymen in this imposing attitude—in a country where every man is the artificer of his own fortune and the creator of his own fame, that must attract respect and elicit unqualified approval.

Such is the democratic candidate, and such is his opponent. Choose ye between them. But in making that choice, remember that an issue is made up between the democracy of the union, and a self constituted and irresponsible power, which, stepping beyond the pale of its legitimate functions, seeks to set itself in opposition to the organized and constitutional government of the country.

That issue is about to be decided. The battle ground is Pennsylvania—the combatants her population; and the deeply interested spectators, the people of every other state in the Union.

Let us be thankful that, relying on the enthusiasm already manifested by the democracy of the state—the firmness, good sense and intelligence of its members, and the heartfelt union and fellowship which pervades its ranks; we can confidently

predict that, here, the democratic party will emerge from this conflict, as it has from every other, when united.—Victorious! Victorious, not to the destruction of a properly regulated system of credit, or of the corporations by which that system may be conducted, as has been falsely charged—but for the vindication of its truth, its honesty of purpose, and its purity of practice.

JULY, 19th 1838.

#### FEDERALISM AND DEMOCRACY.

Mr. JEFFERSON has truly observed that these two principles are undying. They are at the bottom of all our contests; and never were they more clearly defined than in the present conflict. It is the few against the many; privilege against right; monopoly against equal advantages. This main principle should be kept in view in all our contests. The people should never lose sight of this cardinal difference. These distinctions are in human nature. The timid by consultation are afraid of Democratic energy; they would take refuge in, and support themselves on, a strong Government. The ambitious and the sordid, again, wish to distort Government from its legitimate ends to their factions and pecuniary purposes.—They wish to convert it into a convenient and resistless engine to subserve their personal interests and purposes. They laugh at principle, and mock patriotism. They believe in no possible Government but one of force and corruption. Restless at living even under the name of a Republic, they would pervert it into a substantial resemblance of their favorite monarchical and aristocratical models. From these two classes of people, liberty is ever in danger; their actions and designs she must always watch with an unsleeping eye.

On the other side, the natural guardians of freedom are men of high intellect, firm resolution, and incorruptible principles, who do not expect too much for human nature and who have the sagacity to perceive that, with some of the evils inseparable from the constitution of man and nature, liberty is the best incentive to exertion, the strongest protection of order and property; the most effectual guarantee and sanction of the rights and prosperity of all. To these we have added the great mass of the people who live by honest industry, and are not directly exposed to the debauching influences of intrigue and corruption.—These are determined to their preference of free institutions and those who defend them, by an honest instinct; a plain, strong, good sense, which guides them with more certainty than the sophistries of the pleader or the seductions of the corrupt. Why is it that, though the Federalists have had in their employ, almost from the beginning, nearly all the newspapers, nearly all the lawyers, nearly all the arts of seduction and the means of corruption, the Democracy, in the long run, has always triumphed? Wherever there is a village at a cross road, that boasts of a lawyer, a doctor, and a merchant, Federalism is at work; and yet the farmers, and those who live by the sweat of the brow, are ever faithful to their Democratic preferences. The answer to the question which we have stated is obvious, and is to be found in the explanation we have just given. The people are essentially honest and Democratic, and when they cease to be so, Federalism will triumph spontaneously, and without any of the ridiculous oris and extravagant efforts which are resorted to now by its desperate advocates.—Globe.

The officeholders seem to think that the people of Pennsylvania can be made to believe anything. They say that David R. Porter, since he has become, by a long course of industry and perseverance, the possessor of property, has refused to pay his debts! Well is this so! Let us see what "evidence" they parade before the public to prove this charge. It seems that there was found after a long search of the antiquities of the record, that there is one suit brought within the last twenty years, undecided. There has also been another suit brought against Mr. Porter, SINCE he was a candidate for Governor, based, we say, boldly, upon no foundation whatever! But are there any judgments not paid against David R. Porter? Not one on earth! Is the bringing of suits the evidence of debt? God forbid! Every man of intelligence knows, that we, poor as we are, might bring five thousand suits against Joseph Ritner, although he does not owe us one dollar! Yet, fellow citizens, this is the kind of "EVIDENCE" they parade in their newspapers, to prove that David R. Porter has defrauded his creditors. God save us from SUCH evidence.—Huntingdon Adv.

#### Effects of the Ritner Cabinnities and Perjuries.

We learn from authentic sources that the abuse heaped on Gen. Porter, is making votes for him far more rapidly than all the labors of his friends. As an instance out of many, we are assured that a substantial old German farmer of Berks county, who has not voted at a Governor's election for the last twenty years—says he has nine votes in his family, that they will go and vote for Porter, because he "is sure judging from the lies published about him, and sworn to by the federal Ritnerites—he must be A SECOND SIMON SNYDER."

The Gum-elastic tree has been discovered in Texas. Some of our India rubber men are going out to make a purchase.

#### BE IT REMEMBERED.

That DAVID R. PORTER, and ALL the Democratic members of the Legislature, voted in favor of the Resumption of Specie Payments on the 16th of May last.

That ALL THE FRIENDS OF JOSEPH RITNER VOTED AGAINST THE RESUMPTION, and sustained him in leaving the Banks to "VIOLATE THE LAWS."

That they denounced DAVID R. PORTER AS A "LOCO-FOCO," FOR VOTING IN FAVOR OF AN EARLY RESUMPTION.

#### It should be Remembered

That General Porter and his Democratic friends in the Legislature used every effort to bring about a resumption of specie payments at an early day.

#### It should be Remembered

That Governor Ritner and his friends resisted every measure which looked to an early resumption, and that they succeeded in defeating the resumption until the Banks had voluntarily resolved to resume.

#### It should also be Remembered

That, after the Banks had fixed upon the 1st of August as the day of resumption, the Governor, to accommodate the president of the Bank of the United States, comes forward with a Proclamation and tells the Banks they have his permission to continue the suspension for twelve days beyond the time they had themselves recommended!!!

#### What is Whiggery?

A friend asks us to define Whiggery! Whew! It is like nothing in the world, except a rusty weathercock,—or an old decrepit woman, with paint on her nose:—

'Tis like a rat without a tail,  
A rusty hammer without a nail,  
A man without a head,  
A libertine that's almost dead,  
A pump without a handle,  
A suck without a candle,  
A world without a sun,  
A race that's almost run,  
A tale that has no point,  
A nose that's out of joint,  
In short, to make it clear and slick,  
It is the bastard child of old NICK!

How Goes the War.—Public opinion bursts upon our ears from all sides, in tones like these:—Ritners and his spinning jenny, wooden nutmeg, hickory ferrul, Vermont and Connecticut administration, with the British Bank on its shoulders, must go down—Political Abolition must come down. Pennsylvania will shake off her corrupt swarm of speculators, by a majority of Twenty-Five Thousand. Democracy and Porter ring in every valley of the State.—The reign of corruption is at an end.

#### Keystone.

#### THE NEWS.

Maj. Gen. Macomb, commander-in-chief of the U. States army, arrived in this village on Saturday from the North, and leaves to day for the Niagara frontier. We are happy to learn from him that the disturbances on the northern line have entirely subsided; and though a feeling very naturally exists among a great proportion of our citizens favorable to the cause of freedom abroad, as well as at home, a respect for our laws, and a desire to avoid any infraction of the amicable relations existing between our own and the British Government, will prevent any interference in the internal relations of the Canada.

The presence of Gen. M. within a district of country where his services were so distinguished and important during the last war, undoubtedly produced a very salutary influence; and we have no doubts a similar effect will result from his visitation to the Western frontier.—[Saratoga (N. Y.) Sentinel of July 31.]

#### Affecting Incident.

The Columbus State Journal relates the following affecting incident as having occurred at the recent celebration of the National Anniversary in Pibus, Ohio. A Revolutionary soldier, John Campbell, lying dangerously ill, expressed a desire to linger until another anniversary sun should shine upon the land, for whose liberty he expended the prime of his manhood. The morning of the fourth found him yet alive. He requested that the procession of the citizens should halt in front of his dwelling, as he wished once more to see the American flag. His request was complied with. During the day he expired.

Patent Musket.—Mr. Jenks, the inventor and patentee of one of the greatest improvements in the construction of fire arms, yesterday handed us for inspection his patent musket. It is precisely of the form, weight and make of the ordinary trade musket, but receives the charge at the breech, altogether dispensing with the use of the wad and the ramrod. It may be loaded and discharged from six to ten times in a minute, besides which great desideratum in a weapon of war, it may be loaded and discharged without any requisite change of position—lying, standing or on horseback.

Mr. J. is on his way to Albany, where it will undergo trial, having previously passed inspection, and no doubt be adopted in the U. S. Army. It is doubtless the most perfect thing of the kind ever invented.

#### Spirit of the Times.

#### From the New York Sunday News. UNPARALLELED MURDER.

A Murder unexampled in the annals of crime, was perpetrated yesterday morning in Broadway, between the hours of ten and eleven, which has created an excitement extraordinary even in this city, which is so remarkable for the dark phases of human passion. A colored woman, named Ann Coleman, was the victim. From all we can learn, she was the wife of a colored man named Coleman, who formerly belonged to Philadelphia, but who has been a resident in New York for the last two years. The deceased, it is said, has been of late rather irregular in her habits, having absented herself from her husband at improper times, which gave occasion to his threatening her that he "would do for her, if she did not look out." She continued her irregularities till the morning of yesterday when she went out to walk, in company with the woman with whom she boarded. What particular provocation Coleman had, we have not learned; but it seems that he followed her in Broadway, and overtook her near Walker street, when he seized her arm, and drawing her back with her head exposed to his action, drew a razor across her throat, which nearly severed her head from her body.

The appalling scene which followed cannot be described. The hot pavement smoking with blood of the deceased, presented a spectacle beyond the powers of description. Coleman instantly exclaimed, "I have done it—she was a——, and deserved it. I have no weapons about me—take me.—you will find the razor in the gutter? I am satisfied!"

Coleman is now in jail. He seems to be stupefied with the re-action of that terrible passion which prompted to the deed. He seems to be about twenty-five years of age and has all the physiological characteristics of the African.

Since writing the above, we learn that the deceased has, within the last six weeks, three times made complaint to the police that her life was in danger from the threats and ill treatment of her husband. On the present occasion, she had been some time from him, and was coming down from 30 Howard street, where she had been boarding with another woman of color, on her way to prefer another complaint. She was hailed by him several times to stop, but refused, when he rushed upon her and committed the fatal deed. The razor was found in the gutter, by Mr. Attwood, as indicated by the murderer.

The parties reside in the rear of 150 Fulton street.

The coroner was called, and an inquest being held on the body, a verdict of wilful murder was recorded against Coleman who is fully committed for trial.

#### A Ferocious Shoemaker.

Some few days since, a man named Brown, a shoemaker, at St. Marks, Florida, having made some slanderous remarks concerning a female in the place, the crew of the steamboat Izard attacked his house. Brown, with a Bowie knife, killed one of the assailants; ripped up the body of another, so as to render his life precarious, and cut a third so severely in the arm that he will have to undergo amputation. On reaching his fourth victim, he was captured by the mob and secured.—Baltimore Sun.

#### Not Bad.

At a late assize, in Ireland, two men were condemned to be hanged.—On receiving their sentence, one of them addressed the Judge, and said he had two favors to ask him. "What are they?" inquired his lordship. "Please your honor," said Pat. "Will you let me hang this man before I am hanged myself?" "What is the other request?" said the Judge. "Why please your honor, will you let my wife hang me, for she will do it more tenderly than the hangman—and then what she receives for the jobs will help the poor creature to pay her rent.

#### Harrisburg and Lancaster Rail Road.

We learn that the tunnel on this road, will be completed next week—and that arrangements are in progress, if the concurrences of the canal commissioners can be obtained, to start a train of cars from this place in the morning, go to Philadelphia, and return to Harrisburg again the same evening. As it is manifestly the interest of the state to have the communication between this place and Philadelphia facilitated as much as is practicable, we presume the commissioners will readily co-operate on the Columbia rail road, with the superintendent of this road to effect this desirable object.

#### Keystone.

Dreadful Sick.—Since the fifteen gallon law has gone into operation at Boston, a dreadful number of persons have become "dreadful sick" in that city. So great is the demand for medicine that no less than seventeen hundred and eighty new apothecaries' stores have been started there. The usual stock in trade of these stores consists of a bushel of epsom salts, a jar of magnesia, a beggarly account of empty boxes, and a cask of steam. It is said they are driving a smart business.

Near Dearing, Belgium, on the 22nd of June, an explosion of fire damp took place in a coal mine into which ninety-six workmen had descended. Fifty-six of them were taken out dead, several more or less wounded.