

government is most arrogant, but their use of our money when an indulgent government trusts it to them is ruinous. If they kept it honestly until it was wanted for purposes of revenue, or if they loaned it safely, the grounds of complaint would be fewer; but they do neither. They make it the foundation of a paper currency, so redundant as to be worthless, and it becomes their means of sustaining a system of heartless speculation which sheds blight and mildew on the labor of the people and uproots all steady prosperity. The fluctuations of the currency are tortures to the body politic. And when the Government, by the possession and control of its revenues, separate from Banks, becomes the regulator, the people may feel secure in its paternal protection and labor can then rest on its reward without winking to find it ashes. The evils of the last few years—the contractions and expansions of the banks—the panics and pressures—the frenzied speculations—the fortunes gained, and the fortunes lost in a day; the suspensions and shin plasters, are all the offspring of that ill-starred union betwixt bank and state, which it is the object of the sub-treasury bill to divorce. Nor can this measure be deemed hostile to the banks; it proposes to leave them in possession of their own resources, to pursue their own objects, and takes from them only the people's money, which they have no right to enjoy, and which experience has shown they cannot possess without prejudice to the country; it proposes to place that money of the people in the hands of personal instead of corporate agents, human beings who have souls and may be held to accountability, instead of artificial monsters who have no souls and acknowledge no accountability to God or man. It is a self-preserving measure which the most painful experience has proved and is proving to the people to be indispensable. No substitute, nothing short of absolute and final divorce will do. "To this complexion it must come." Faithless Representatives or the people may delay and for a while reject this great conservative expedient, but a few of those peaceful revolutions that are ever going on, and of which the only engine is the ballot box, will at length work out the results which the democracy of numbers desires, restoring what is right, redressing what is wrong, and exhibiting in the process the beautiful spectacle of a community of freemen governed by the will of their own majority.

Pennsylvania is the seat of the allied powers who make war on whatever the people cherish in the national administration; and in the coming struggle the power and the justice of popular government are to be displayed in hurling them from the places which the Genius of Discord conferred on them, and which they have disgraced and abused. An administration and a Constitution are to be introduced which shall prove worthy of Pennsylvania, and enable her better to guard her interests from the dominion of monied institutions which, though they may be tolerated as servants, are cruel and bad masters. This noble undertaking is well begun and, determined to lend it our utmost aid, we do

Resolved—That the circumstances of the times do require from every democrat a sincere and earnest effort to dismiss from the Executive department of the Commonwealth, an administration which has neglected its proper duties to wage a ceaseless war on the National Government—which has been deaf to the public voice and blind to the true interests of Pennsylvania, in its devotion to the ambitious purposes of a monied aristocracy—which is remarkable for the ignorance, stupidity, and hypocrisy of its chief officer—and which impartial history will record as a reproach to the fair fame of the State.

Resolved—That we have undiminished confidence in our republican President Martin Van Buren—that his policy of separating the Government from the control of banks is a necessary and wise policy; and if he continues to follow on in the footsteps of his illustrious Predecessor, they will certainly conduct him through a second term with much honor to himself and advantage to the country.

Resolved—That the unanimous nomination of David R. Porter as the Democratic candidate for Governor by the 5th of March Convention, was a wise and fortunate measure; because his spotless reputation, his undoubted democracy, and his sound, practical wisdom, eminently qualify him for that high office; whilst his great and well earned popularity cements the union of the democracy, and makes the assurance of our triumph doubly sure.

Resolved—That the assaults on the private reputation of Gen. Porter are cruel, wicked, and fiendish—conceived in the same spirit which sought to blast Jefferson, Jackson, Snyder, and every distinguished patriot whom the people have loved and determined to honor. These slanders are intended, not so much to defeat Gen. Porter, as to depreciate the moral value of that victory which his enemies know we are about to achieve in his triumphant election.

Resolved—That although "in union there is strength," and in the union of the Pennsylvania democracy a strength which never bent to any foe, yet, to leave no chance of failure, vigilance, harmony and energy should distinguish the party throughout this campaign and until the last ballot is deposited.

Resolved—That in invoking the aid of the Masonic Lodge, which he has persecuted "in every city," and the "dark spirit of abolitionism," to which he is striving to bend the knee of Pennsylvania, this Joseph

Ritner of the Banks, has beautifully illustrated the consistency and complexion of federal anti-masonry, but the most fantastic trick which, dressed in a brief authority, he has played in the face of the people is the pompous proclamation which adjures the Banks to resume specie payments 13 days after the time they had fixed for the purpose. Let Joseph Ritner & his "great Regulator" know that the people have resolved on certain resurrections, that will leave one of them without a sceptre, and the other without a location or a name.

Resolved—That we witness with pleasure the firm and steadfast stand which the Democratic delegation in Congress from Pennsylvania sustained in defence of the Sub Treasury Bill, and that in this, as in his general course in Congress Hon. David Petriken represented fairly the democracy of this District.

Resolved—That, though we affect not to appropriate Constitutional reform as, exclusively, a measure of our party, we do, nevertheless, regard the Constitutional amendments now before the public, as liberal and republican improvements in our frame of Government, and especially worthy of the support of every democrat.

Resolved—That whilst questions of the greatest magnitude are depending for the judgment of the people, mutual good will, harmony, and a spirit of conciliation should be cultivated amongst democrats—and we cannot own or act with any man who, claiming to dictate the action of the party, and proposing to attain certain selfish objects, openly declare their willingness to promote a disunion, which may yield victory to the opposition, rather than to be disappointed in their own ambitious plans.

Resolved—That it be earnestly recommended to the Committees of Vigilance to cause as large assemblages of the people in their respective townships as may be possible for the purpose of electing delegates to the County Convention, in order that the will of the people may be clearly ascertained in forming the Democratic County Ticket.

Resolved—That our Congressional Conference be instructed to support Hon. David Petriken for nomination, or the man whom the Democracy of Columbia county clearly indicate to be the man of their choice.

On motion, **Resolved**—That the thanks of the Democracy of the County are due to Wm. C. Reynolds and Henry Stark, Esqrs., our Representatives in the last session of the Pennsylvania Legislature, for the attention to the interests of their constituents, and their firmness in sustaining the principles of the party.

On motion, **Resolved**—That this meeting have undiminished confidence in the honesty, sincerity and Democratic principles of the Sheriff of the County—Thomas Myers, Esq.

On motion, **Resolved**—That the disorganizing course pursued by the "Republican Farmer," for the last twelve months, has forfeited to it the confidence and respect of the democratic party.

The meeting was addressed by Gen. Wm. Ross, Col. H. B. Wright, Dr. Miner, and Albert G. Brodhead, Esq.

On motion, **Resolved**—That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the officers, and published in the democratic papers in this Congressional District, the Reporter and Keystone, Harrisburg, and the Pennsylvanian, Philadelphia.

Signed by the officers.

From the Spirit of the Times of Tuesday.

LAG LAST!
The Great "BALANCE WHEEL OF RITNER" still behind in the RESUMPTION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS!!!

The Philadelphia Bank, the Girard Bank, the Moyamensing Bank, the Schuylkill Bank, and the Bank of Pennsylvania, have, we understand, all notified the Collector of the Port, that they now pay SPECIE for all demands upon them. Thus we have full proof of BIDDLE'S BANK being the "LAG LAST," in the Resumption of Specie Payments. The "great regulator,"—the "take the lead Bank" has FAILED in resuming, and doing the NEEDFUL, with the FIVE BANKS above named. We have good authority for saying, that the Notes of this Bank are not received at the Custom House in this city as yet, in payment of PUBLIC DUES. How Mr. Biddle may have settled with the other State Banks, the amount of the large balances due them, is no business of ours; but if a merchant makes a compromise of his debts under 100 cents in the dollar, the matter is at once bruited about to his injury and disgrace. Let the People of this State recollect, that notwithstanding the HUMBURG PROCLAMATION of Ritner, BIDDLE'S BANK is the last to resume, and may well be called the LAG LAST of ALL the Banks of the Commonwealth. The first to resume in language, is now Mr. LAG LAST in reality.

Stevens is carrying out his 'bold policy,' to some purpose, on the repairs in Huntingdon county. He regularly enquires into the political sentiments of the laborers, and if they are not of the genuine shin plaster, abolition stamp, they are not permitted along the line. During last week a little army of democratic workmen who refused to 'bend the knee to the base spirit of anti-masonry,' were discharged. It is thus the political gamblers squander the people's money, and retard the repairs for the purpose of forcing the laborers to vote for Ritner.—Pittsburg Manufacturer.

From the Keystone.

The following estimate of the probable vote for governor at the ensuing election, has been made by the Democratic Central Committee appointed by the 5th of March Convention. It has been gathered from the best information they could obtain, from individuals resident in and acquainted with the several counties in the state, taken in connection with the majorities in 1835, which are put down, in order that any one may compare and judge for himself. Although it is but an estimate, yet the committee believe that the result will not, at least, in the aggregate, vary materially from what they have here presented. The committee still solicit information in relation to the matter, as their object is to present to their democratic fellow citizens as perfect an estimate as possible.

	Majorities in 1835.		Majorities in 1838.	
	Dem.	Fed.	Dem.	Fed.
Wolf & Muhlenberg, Ritner, Porter				500
Adams		200		700
Allegheny		616		700
Armstrong	962		1,100	
Beaver		249		500
Bedford		440		500
Berks	2,021		3,500	
Bradford		671		400
Backs			221	300
Baile			10	400
Cambria			54	200
Centre	1,142		1,200	
Chester		221		300
Columbia	1,348		1,300	
Clearfield		302		400
Crawford		692		500
Cumberland		881		800
Dauphin		821		*
Delaware		138		100
Erie		496		1,000
Fayette	804		1,000	
Franklin	552		500	
Greene	228		300	
Huntingdon		808		200
Indiana		510		200
Jefferson	113		300	
Juniata	36		300	
Lancaster		2,264		1,700
Lebanon		912		800
Lehigh	131		300	
Luzerne	1,020		1,000	
Lycum	817		1,000	
M'K'n & Pot'r	339		500	
Mercer		305		200
Mifflin	152		400	
Montgomery	329		800	
North & Mon.	1,033		2,000	
North'd	1,113		1,100	
Perry	743		900	
Phil. city & co.	1,306		2,000	
Pike	642		700	
Schuylkill	795		900	
Somerset		1,400		700
Suesqueh'na	1,068		600	
Tioga	576		700	
Union		856		400
Venango	701		900	
Warren	437		500	
Washington		326		400
Wayne	603		700	
West'd	1,217		2,000	
York	63		1,200	
	23,797	11,210	30,000	8,800
	11,210		8,800	
Dem. maj.	12,597		21,200	

*From the great number of changes in this county, in favor of the democratic candidate, it is difficult to estimate the result. The majority is claimed by both parties.

From the American Sentinel.

MORE EVIDENCE.
We call attention to the following letter from Chauncey Forward Esq., of Somerset.

Mr. F. is a brother of Walter Forward of Pittsburg. He is a clergyman of the Baptist persuasion, and stands high with that sect, and the public as a gentleman of talents, excellent moral worth, and for his exemplary and christian deportment. The letter was written to the democrats assembled at Harrisburg, on the anniversary of American Independence.

SOMERSET, June 30, 1838.

Gentlemen—
I acknowledge the receipt of the letter, inviting me to participate with the democracy of Harrisburg in the festivities of the approaching 4th of July. Professional engagements prevent a compliance with your desire. My political feelings however are with you, and I can join you in a hearty desire, for the success of the principles of our party as I am thoroughly satisfied that the prosperity of my country depends on their triumph. With the man selected for our leader in the present campaign, I have been well acquainted for nearly twenty years. I first met him in the legislature of 1820-21. I know of no man who deserves to stand higher in the public estimation. He is a man of no ordinary rank of talent and intelligence on general subjects—I always found him candid, frank, patriotic, firm and yet mild and gentlemanly even to his opponents. I never knew him loquacious, talkative or impertinent, at the same time he was an able debater; against his moral character I never heard the slightest imputation until lately. Whether the attacks now made on him will be beneficial to him or their authors is a question to be settled. If they result to his disadvantage, I am mistaken in my opinion of the intelligence and magnanimity of the yeomanry of this commonwealth. I thought it just to say thus much of a man for whom I have entertained a very high esteem.
I am a gentleman, very respectfully, your servant,
C. FORWARD.

THEIR NEWS.

DESTRUCTIVE STORM.

Baltimore was visited with a most violent storm on Saturday. The weather had been more than ordinarily sultry through the day, the thermometer also showing that the actual heat was as great as any through the season. At about 7 o'clock in the evening, the wind suddenly sprang up from the westward, which in a few moments raged with the force of a hurricane. The rain poured in torrents for a short time, and the lightning was singularly constant and vivid.—The effects were most disastrous.

The large new warehouse on Donnell's wharf, belonging to the Messrs. Donnell was blown down, and several persons killed and many wounded. About one hundred newly arrived German emigrants had taken shelter in the building nearly at the moment the disaster occurred. Three have been taken from the ruins most horribly mutilated, and seven badly wounded.

Two Schooners, of which the Cambridge packet was one, were upset in the river at what is called the Middle Ground. A number of boats put off immediately from the shore, to the assistance of the crews and passengers, and were successful in saving all but one person.

Part of the Railroad Bridge at Canton was blown down.

The large Saw Mill, near the bridge, was also torn to the ground.

Mr Shaw, keeper of the Light house, at the Lazaretto, was returning home from the city in a carryall, and was very seriously injured.

Many trees in the western part of the city were torn up by the roots, or huge branches severed from their trunks.

Spirit of the Times.

UPPER CANADA.

From the New York commercial Advertiser, we gather the following melancholy particulars of the fate of that heroic band of patriots, who so gallantly attacked the British Lancers at Short Hills.

Linus Wilson Miller, George Cooley, Norman Mallory, and William Reynolds, to be taken to the jail from whence they came, and on Saturday, the 25th day of August, to be taken to the place of execution, and there be hanged by the neck until they are dead.

Samuel Chandler, Benjamin Wait, James Gamble, John Grant, Murdock McFadon John James McNulty, George Buck, David Taylor, James Wagoner, Garret Van Camp, John Vermon, and Alexander McLeod.

These persons were separately asked whether they had any thing to say why the sentence of the law should not be pronounced against them.

In the case of Benjamin Wait, counsel moved that the verdict be set aside, on the ground that Mr. Wagstaff, one of the jury, was not a liege subject, but a citizen of the United States. After a few remarks from the Solicitor General, the Court decided that it was now too late to interpose that plea. One or two others made a few brief remarks, when the Judge proceeded to his painful task.

He told them that in all probability mercy would be extended to some of them, but to whom no one then knew; that the jury by which they had been tried had recommended some of them to mercy, which of course would be represented in the proper quarter.

He urged upon them all the importance of preparation for another world, and then pronounced the following sentence, (after calling each name).—"That you and each of you are taken to the jail from whence you came, and that on the 25th day of the present month of August, you and each of you be drawn on a hurdle to the place of execution, and that you be there hanged by the neck until you are dead; then your bodies are to be quartered; and may God have mercy on your souls."

To this last expression, there were several responded "Amen."

Carl King's Present to Queen Victoria

Our readers will remember the account given of a splendid bonnet made, and intended as a present to Queen Victoria, by Carl King, of New York. The New York Herald, in reference to it, says: "the return of the Great Western has brought us news of the beautiful bonnet sent by the celebrated Carl King, of New York, to the Queen of England. As soon as the Western reached England, Captain Hosken opened a correspondence with Lord John Russell, Secretary of State for the home department, relative to the Bonnet. His Lordship notified Her Majesty—she wrote a beautiful complimentary letter—the bonnet was sent on to the Queen, and no less than three dozen ladies of the English nobility forwarded back orders and complimentary letters to the celebrated Carl King and his lovely lady, for bonnets of the same style. Carl is a lucky dog! This King has given the Queen a bonnet. The Queen has given the King a smile of approval, and the ladies and the Queen will make this King's fortune."
—Baltimore Sun.

The Michigan Government have offered a bounty for the production of beet sugar, a large company has been organized at White Pigeon, for the manufacture, and measures have been taken to procure a hydraulic press. The beet crop is large in Michigan.

From the Lycoming Gazette.

MILITARY MEETING.

At a meeting held in pursuance of public notice at the Washington-house in the Borough of Williamsport, on Friday the 27th day of July 1838, for the purpose of making preparations for a Military Encampment near this place.

On motion.
J. K. FREDERICK, was appointed Chairman, and
JOHN G. DURCH, Secretary.

It was resolved—That the Encampment should be held at or near the Borough of Williamsport, on the 25th day of September 1838.

Resolved—That there be a Committee of five to give invitations to the Volunteers of this and neighboring Counties, to join in the Encampment, whereupon.

Col. A. V. Parsons, Col. C. Seiler, Maj. R. Fleming, Capt. John Cowden and Lieut. John Grafus, were appointed a Committee for that purpose.

Resolved—That a Committee of arrangements consisting of thirteen, be appointed, whereupon,

Lieut. Hyman, Capt. Newcomer, Lieut. Hoffman, Wilson Wilkinson, H. D. Heylman, R. E. Hughes, George Fesler, Thos. Davis, Mathew Hammond, Hyman Fulmer, Godfrey Lenheart, Leonard Ulmer, were appointed for that purpose.

Resolved—That a Committee of three be appointed to address the adjutant General upon the subject of furnishing the necessary Camp Equipage, whereupon.

Col. A. V. Parsons, J. K. Frederick, and Col. C. Seiler, were appointed a Committee for that purpose.

Resolved—That the sale of ardent spirits on or near the ground of encampment be prohibited, and that the Law forbidding the sale thereof will be faithfully enforced.

Resolved—That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in all the papers of this county, and those of the adjoining counties friendly to the encampment.

J. K. FREDERICK, Chairman.
JOHN G. DURCH, Secretary.

FLORIDA BANKS.

The good people of Appalachicola and the contiguous country, have been thrown into considerable excitement by the failure of the West Florida Bank and commercial Bank. Both of these institutions had been purchased by a plausible scoundrel, named Hugh Stephenson, who made use of the entire control which he exercised over them to get as many of their notes in circulation as possible, and then decamped with the proceeds of his speculation—He was however, overtaken at St. Josephs, and put in limbo. probably he may receive the punishment he merits, but the unfortunate holders of his bills will never see the cash they promise on their face to pay. How a man without means was enabled to buy the charters of two banks, or how the former owners could make an honest sale to him we are at a loss to imagine but the ease with which this magnificent swindling operation was performed, affords another illustration of the defect of Banking systems, and of the necessity of remedying them.—Southern Messenger.

NEW ORLEANS, July 30.

As the half past five o'clock cars from Carrollton were passing Hertsville yesterday afternoon, a black boy was riding on horseback near to the track. When the engine came the horse stumbled and threw the boy on the middle of the track, but too late to stop the engine; and, strange to relate, the whole train passed over him without injuring him in the least. He jumped up, scratched his head, and exclaimed, "You cant kill dis nigger, no how, Master Injine!"

The Remains of Napoleon.—The Siecle, of Paris, says, that one of the objects of Marshal Soult's mission to England was to obtain permission to remove the remains of Napoleon to France; and in this, it is said, he has succeeded, with the aid of the Duke of Wellington. It is stated further, that the Prince de Joinville is to proceed to St. Helena, in command of a frigate, having on board a soldier from every regiment in France, and that the remains are to be deposited under the column of the Place Vendome, with solemn religious ceremonies, at which the Duke of Wellington will be invited to be present. It has long been the aim of the admirers of Napoleon (and all Frenchmen are entranced with his glory) to get his remains from St. Helena, and to deposit them in the Place Vendome, in the heart of Paris. Probably Louis Philippe would strengthen his dynasty more by that movement than by any other he could make.

More Eloquence.—It was night the lightning shook its fiery tresses through the sky—the harsh thunders growled thro' the heavens—the winds whistled through caverns of the air, and the hail fell like gems from an overburdened casket, when Eugene Sommers—with vengeance—written on his brow—his horrid purpose at his heart, and the instrument of destruction firmly grasped in his hand—stole from his bed like an assassin to kill—bed bugs!

The Executive Government of the State of Maine, is taking measures to run the Northeastern Boundary line according to the treaty of 1783, on the 1st of next month.