

Light, Snowden, Gessner, Bell, Quail, M. Ferran, Marshall, Shearer, Garrison, W. P. Key—107, voted for RICHARD M. JOHNSON. Messrs. Kingsbury, Guthrie, Bredin, Porter, Van Amringe, Connell, Moorhead, Spratt, Potts, Alken, Evans, Frederick, Smith, Brazier, Brush, Forney, May, Vogant, Lightner, Hamilton, Patterson, Innes, Bailey—23, voted for WILLIAM R. KING. On motion of Mr. Kingsbury, the nomination of Richard M. Johnson, was unanimously confirmed.

On motion of Mr. Van Amringe, it was Resolved, that a committee of thirteen be appointed to draft an address to the people of Pennsylvania, for the adoption of the convention.

Resolved—That a committee of thirteen be appointed to draft resolutions, expressive of the sense of this convention, to be adopted by this body.

Resolved—That the delegates from each Congressional district return to this Convention, at its afternoon session, the names of candidates of Electors of President and Vice President, and delegates to represent this state in the National Convention, to meet at Baltimore, according to the number each district is entitled to.

On motion of Mr. MILLER, (city) the Convention then adjourned until half past three this afternoon.

**AFTERNOON SESSION.**

On motion of Mr. Snowden, the convention proceeded to receive the names of delegates to the Baltimore convention, when it appeared that the following gentlemen were appointed.

**CONGRESSIONAL.**

- 1 John Felton
- 2 Henry Horn, Wm. Ripberger
- 3 John Faulkrod
- 4 Noah Frazer, John H. Brinton, of Chester
- 5 Joseph Eagle, Delaware
- 6 Joseph Fry
- 7 Henry Chapman
- 8 John Westcott
- 9 John Weaver, of Schuylk
- 10 David Small
- 11 Simon Cameron
- 12 Robert J. Fisher
- 13 Moses Maclean
- 14 Henry Fetter
- 15 J. B. Ard of Mifflin county
- 16 Samuel F. Headley
- 17 Wm. A. Petriken
- 18 Samuel Dickinson
- 19 Job Mann
- 20 L. L. Bigelow
- 21 Enos Hook
- 22 John Wishart
- 23 H. H. Van Amringe
- 24 John Bredin
- 25 Thomas Cunningham

of was appointed:

**DISTRICTS. CONGRESSIONAL.**

- 1st John Thompson
- 2d Frederick Stoeber
- 3d Benjamin Mifflin
- 4th William H. Smith
- 5th John F. Steinman
- 6th John Dowlin of Chester
- 7th Henry Myers of Delaware
- 8th Daniel Jacoby
- 9th Jesse Johnson
- 10th Jacob Able
- 11th George Christman, of Lehigh
- 12th William Schoener
- 13th Henry Dehuff
- 14th Henry Logan
- 15th Frederick Smith
- 16th Charles McClure
- 17th J. M. Gemmill, of Hentingsdon
- 18th George M. Hollenback
- 19th Leonard Pfoutz
- 20th John Horton, jr
- 21st William Phitson
- 22d John Morrison
- 23d Westly Frost
- 24th Benjamin Anderson
- 25th William Wilkins
- 26th A. K. Knight

On motion of Mr. Finsley, the convention proceeded to receive the names of Electors to the Baltimore Convention, when it appeared that the following were nominated: Peter S. V. Hamot, G. M. Dallas, H. W. Beeson, John Ritter, James Clarke, George G. Leiper, George M. Keim, George Kremer, Henry Sheatz.

On motion of Mr. HARVEY, the Convention proceeded to the election of Senatorial Electors, when it appeared, after the withdrawal of several of the nominees, that James Clarke had 82 votes, George G. Leiper, 72, George M. Dallas, 28, H. W. Beeson, 27, Henry Sheatz, 14, George Kremer, 10, P. S. V. Hamot, 10, George M. Keim, 8, John Ritter, 4.

**JAMES CLARKE and GEORGE G. LEIPER**, having received a majority of the votes, were declared elected Senatorial Electors.

On motion of Mr. SNOWDEN, the Convention then proceeded to make nominations for Senatorial Delegates to the National Convention, when the following were nominated:

- William T. Rogers, J. K. Moorehead, A. G. W. Smith, Philad's G. W. Woodward, Luz. Abbot Green, Union, William High, Berks.

The Convention then proceeded to vote for delegates, when it appeared that W. T. Rogers had 104, J. K. Moorehead, 59, George W. Woodward, 54

Geo. W. Smick, 8, Abbot Green, 15, Wm. High, 15. **WILLIAM T. ROGERS**, having a majority of the votes, was declared elected Senatorial Delegate.

The Convention then went into an election for an additional Senatorial Delegate, when it appeared that J. K. Moorehead 65, Geo. W. Woodward 62.

**J. K. MOREHEAD**, having a majority of the votes, was declared elected Senatorial Delegate.

The Convention then adjourned to meet again at half past 7 o'clock this evening.

**EVENING SESSION.**

The Convention met, when Mr. HARVEY moved the following: Resolved—That the delegates from each representative district furnish the Chair with a list of names in their respective counties, to compose a committee of correspondence, for the carrying out the object of this Convention.

Mr. VAN AMRINGE, from the committee to prepare an Address for the Convention, reported that they had unanimously adopted the following

**ADDRESS**  
Of the Democratic State Convention to the People of Pennsylvania.

**FELLOW CITIZENS—**  
The venerable and illustrious Washington, in his farewell address to the people, solemnly adjures us not to interweave our destiny with that of any part of Europe, but to maintain the independent action of our government, free from foreign influence in such a manner that "we may choose peace or war, as our interest, guided by justice, shall counsel."

Had he been writing expressly for the present age and state of things, in reference to the banking system now in existence, he could not have delivered a more applicable and useful warning.

By the medium of banks as at present established and conducted, the wealth of the country has been drained and transferred to foreign powers; the function of government has been impeded; our industry has been made to depend upon the mandates of the British money power, the arts and industry of peace have been interrupted, and the preparations for defense and safety, as interest and justice might counsel, have been greatly obstructed.

As is justly remarked by President Van Buren in his most excellent message, the chain of dependence between banking institutions, does not terminate at our own cities; it extends across the ocean and centres in London. "The same laws of trade in our principal cities power over the States, subject the farmer in their turn to the money power in Great Britain." The consequence of such a state of things, if permitted, would take from the representatives of the people the functions of government and vest them in banks; and so far from being independent and free from "the insidious wiles of foreign influence," as solemnly and earnestly urged upon us by the venerable father of his country, we should be brought into immediate subjection to the Bank of England, and to "choose peace or war," as she might direct for us.

Considerations of this nature induced our excellent president, Martin Van Buren, to assign to congress his reasons for believing that the establishment of an Independent National Treasury, as contemplated by the constitution, is necessary to the safe action of the federal government. It is indeed necessary for the very existence of our free institutions. If the public money be taken from the people, and transferred to the banks for their private uses: if the treasury of the people be at the command of banks and not at the command of the people; if by a perverted, false, and pretended "credit system," our resources and strength are placed at the mercy of the British Parliament, acting through the medium of the Bank of England, our liberty will soon be blotted out.

How joyful should be the heart of every patriot, that the establishment of an Independent National Treasury, is now, in all parts of our union, become so popular that, in the present congress, the allied forces of whigs and anti-masons, were compelled to cast their votes for a Sub-Treasury candidate, in the election of speaker. The much vilified and denounced Sub-Treasury was made the rallying word for collecting their forces and uniting their strength. A victory thus achieved by the patriotism and firmness of our most worthy president, over the deepest prejudices and obstinacy of his inveterate opposers, is a most noble proof of the ability and justice of his most excellent administration.

But whether we regard his recommendation for the establishment of an Independent Treasury, or view his pacific and just, but firm and patriotic course in our foreign relations, the success which has attended his noble and praiseworthy exertions for the public good; the benevolence and wisdom of his counsels; and the sound and pure democracy of all his views and actions as the chief magistrate of the people, we are compelled to award to him the tribute of praise and honor so eminently due to his distinguished services, talents and virtues. Long as our commonwealth continues, or the memory of liberty be revered, the name of Martin Van Buren will be enrolled among the most deserving benefactors of the

human family, and champions of pure and enlightened freedom. In presenting to you the name of this distinguished citizen, tried patriot and approved officer, as the candidate of the democratic party for re-election to the high station, the duties of which he has so honorably and ably performed, we do but record the known wishes and unanimous sentiments of the whole democratic party, from one end of the union to the other. With such a candidate, so universally esteemed and beloved, and so entirely confided in, the success of the democratic cause; at the approaching election, is a matter of joyful certainty.

In conjunction with this able statesman, we nominate also as the choice of Pennsylvania, subject to the decision of a National Convention, Col. Richard M. Johnson for Vice President. Col. Johnson's history is most honorably connected with the history of his country; and his exploits as a soldier, and his services in the councils of the nation, like the warmest gratitude of his fellow-citizens.

As a representative of the people in Congress, for a period of more than thirty years, Col. Johnson's course has always been distinguished for plain republican truth, and active and extensive usefulness. He has always been a democrat—a regular, uniform, and consistent democrat of the sound old Jeffersonian school; a firm inflexible and generous hearted friend of the poor man; and the zealous and faithful advocate of the rights of the widows and orphans of the gallant soldiers, who perished in defense of their country. To him the voice of suffering was never addressed, without exciting compassion, and his hand was never backward to grant relief. He is a noble hearted man and soldier, a statesman of sound and experienced judgment, an officer of extensive and long continued public services; and a citizen, who, in no single instance, has ever departed from genuine republican principles. As he started in political life, so is he now; and while life remains, you may be sure that Col. Richard M. Johnson, will invariably continue the same, unchanged and inflexible democrat and patriot.

In numerous instances the highly valuable and efficient services of Col. Johnson in legislation, have been deeply felt to the lasting benefit of his fellow-citizens. Upon his reports in Congress, the laws making provisions for the widows and orphans of soldiers, and for the surviving soldiers of the wars, were founded. He also led the way in the very humane and magnanimous effort to abolish imprisonment for debt; an action, which should endear him to every American citizen, and which alone, would be of such worth, as to entitle him justly to the assent of every benevolent mind.

Col. Johnson, though he enrolled himself for the defence of his country, and sealed his devotion to liberty with his blood, was not a soldier for professional honor or private gain. The service which he rendered was the service of a citizen for a beloved country. Being a member of Congress in 1812, he voted for the declaration of war against Great Britain, and after the adjournment of Congress in July, he volunteered as a private soldier in the ranks, to peril his life in sustaining that war which he had himself participated in declaring. Not long afterwards he was called by his brave compatriots to the command of a regiment; and by his promptness and gallant bearing, soon redeemed his state from the miseries of unsuccessful war, and Indian massacres.

Such are the claims and such the services of Col. Johnson. His acknowledged merits, his frank generous-heartedness, his honored scars, and the esteem and love of all who knew him, are abundant testimonies of his worth and qualifications. He himself asks nothing, being content to retire to private life, or to continue in the service of his country, as his fellow-citizens may require. But the citizens of Pennsylvania present him once more as a candidate for nomination; and if our democratic brethren in the National Convention which is to assemble in Philadelphia, with us, that his the freedom of the mind should not ardently and triumphantly sustain the will.

While presenting these views and considerations to the public, we also deem it not improper to turn attention to the condition of our own Pennsylvania, the Keystone of the federal arch. Ardent to her attachment to Democracy, and steadfast in her unwavering fidelity to the principles which she has always professed, we venture to say that no state in the Union, has been more distinguished for public spirit, and patient, true-hearted service in the cause of republican truth. We now behold her in common with other portions of our Union, suffering under the destructive effects of a pernicious and evil banking system, forced upon us by federal misrule, at a time when a few men turned traitors to the trust committed to them by the people. Against these very principles of banking, the illustrious Jefferson lifted up his voice and uttered his prophetic warning. We rejoice that once more the Democracy has now in office, a Democratic Executive, and Senate and House, in whom we can confide. But the task is very different to bid the sick person to arise and take up his bed and walk, and to apply the healing process, that the functions of health may be restored. We should gladly at once, by a

word of power, restore health and strength to the body politic, and abolish and obliterate every relic of the disease. We are compelled, however, to look at things as they are; and if this be impossible, then our first care should be that health may be effectually and fully restored, in the very speediest time; and afterwards that a similar danger should never again, under any possibility, recur. In the administration of Governor Porter, and in the legislative action of our democratic members in the Senate and House, we perceive an hostility to the evils of banking, and a determination to root them out; at the same time an earnest regard to the general welfare, and a desire not to injure the citizens and the commonwealth, in an attempt to strike and destroy the enemy which has fastened its talons upon us. Confiding alike in their integrity and patriotism, we earnestly approve of their efforts to adopt a thorough, effectual, and radical reform in banking, exterminating the whole evil and danger of paper money or issues; and in creating, this reform and perpetuating it by the surest safeguards, the question of the time of resumption at this period, if it be not immediately possible, but only after a brief and reasonable delay, is of secondary importance.

The able and clear manner in which Gov. Porter has removed from the eyes of the public the veil and disguise, which the corrupt Riker administration had interposed and screen and cover up the fearful consequences of their misrule and prodigal extravagance, justly entitles our present Executive to the confidence of the community. A State Treasury exhausted and rendered bankrupt by the mismanagement and waste of his predecessor; an immense weight of public obligations and indebtedness contracted under Riker, amounting to millions, and left for the present Executive to discharge; the resources of the Commonwealth dried up; an enormous, most formidable and destructive banking system and power hurried through the legislature, and clothed with the authority of law against the wishes and contrary to the remonstrances of the people; these and innumerable other misdeeds and corruptions of the Riker or opposition party, demand the sure hand of reform, but at the same time, the firm heart of the patriot, the wise and deliberate judgment of the statesman and the impartial and just benevolence and courage of the philanthropist. These traits so honorable in themselves and beneficial and necessary to the community, especially in these most arduous and difficult times, when the devastations of antimasonic misrule have swept over our state, we are happy to see combined in our present most worthy and efficient Chief Magistrate of the commonwealth.

After the adoption of the resolutions of the convention reported the following:

On motion of Mr. Lehman, of Philadelphia, it was unanimously adopted. Mr. Pearson from the committee to prepare and report resolutions for the adoption of the convention reported the following:

Resolved, That we most cordially and fully approve the administration of Martin Van Buren, the President of the United States; we delight to honor him as a noble true hearted and incorruptible citizen, magistrate and democrat, pursuing invariably and with singleness of heart, the pure and sound principles and maxims of Democracy, which were early taught in the good old Jeffersonian school and so triumphantly sustained by the people under the administration of the wise and virtuous Jackson; the name of Martin Van Buren will ever live in the grateful recollection of his countrymen, with the names of our most cherished and beloved sages and patriots.

Resolved—That in his administration, both as respects our domestic affairs and foreign relations whether as regards the blessings of peace, or the security of peace, by defence and preparation for war; in his ardent and successful exertions manfully and unyieldingly to maintain our rights and national honor, and yet to preserve unbroken the bonds of amity and of national harmony and prosperity; in all things he has nobly acquitted himself as a most able and wise statesman, a most upright magistrate and meritorious citizen; and most justly does he deserve and enjoy the unbounded confidence of his democratic brethren.

Resolved—That we approve, and will support the recommendation of Martin Van Buren for the establishment of an independent national treasury; believing it is necessary for the preservation of our free government; and being firmly persuaded also by the disasters and calamities brought upon our country, by the present banking system, that a union of bank and government cannot fail to interweave our destiny with that of the monarchy of Great Britain, and entangle our peace and prosperity in the coils of European ambition and jealousy.

Resolved—That the civil and military talents and services of Col. Richard M. Johnson, his virtues as a man, and the uniform democracy of his political life; his honored scars, gained in the defence of our liberty; the kind and unpretending goodness and benevolence of his disposition, and the entire confidence which can, at all times, be reposed in his integrity, firmness and democratic truth, recommend him again to the people of the union, as a candidate for the Vice Presidency.

Resolved—That we approve of holding a Democratic National Convention at Baltimore on the day of May next; and that Pennsylvania will send delegates to

represent this State in that convention and that we will abide by and support the nomination of the National convention.

Resolved—That our delegates be and they are hereby instructed at said convention, to vote for and use their influence for the nomination of Martin Van Buren as the candidate for the Presidency, and Col. Richard M. Johnson as the candidate for the Vice Presidency, of the United States, at the next ensuing election.

Resolved—That we have full and entire confidence in the democracy and talents of our excellent Governor David R. Porter, and we cordially approve of his efforts thoroughly to reform the present corrupt banking system; at the same time, to do the least possible injury to the public credit and the interests of the commonwealth and the citizens; believing that the principle of bank reform is of the utmost and most essential importance and necessity; but that the delay of a brief and reasonable period must necessarily take place, before the functions of healthy action in the body politic can be resumed.

Resolved—That we will rally round and cordially support the general and state administrations; and that the hopes and expectations of the federal or antimasonic parties "to divide and conquer," are futile and in vain. Did we need any lesson to guard us against the wiles and false professions of the opposition, we might read it in the awful calamities which have deluged the country, from the administration of the corrupt Riker dynasty—a faction which having been elected to power by a minority vote, attempted every artifice, fraud, and violence to perpetuate their government—to defeat and destroy the elective franchise, and to abrogate our republican institutions, and to erect in their place a military despotism and monarchy, established by the bayonet and bullet, and cemented by the blood of the people.

Resolved—That our knowledge of the sentiments of the people, having just come from among them, and being delegated from all parts of our commonwealth, we have entire confidence, that the people are firm and united in heart, in support of the great principles of the party, and of our general and state administrations, and at the approaching elections, we will route and disperse the whole forces of the combined opposition, most signally and triumphantly, in defiance of their oft repeated and unblinking falsehoods, their base and unprincipled intrigues, and loud and boastful vain glories.

Resolved—That we consider the success of Martin Van Buren in Pennsylvania, essential to the reelection of our present worthy, honest and independent democratic Governor, David R. Porter.

Resolved—That the democracy of Pennsylvania, have just reason to be proud of their Chief Magistrate, Gov. Porter, and that they have, not only an undiminished, but an increased confidence in his worth integrity and merits.

Resolved—That the President of this convention appoint a State central committee of thirteen whose duty it shall be to issue addresses, and give such information and recommendation such measures to the democratic citizens of the commonwealth, relative to the political aspect of affairs, as they may consider advisable.

Resolved—That should any elector nominated by this convention, decline to accept the nomination, or in case of vacancy occurring in the electoral ticket before the election, or in the delegation to the Baltimore convention, that the central committee be authorized to supply the vacancy within the district where such vacancy occurs.

On motion of Mr. H. B. WRIGHT it was Resolved—That the several persons composing the electoral ticket for President and Vice President of the United States, be directed to pledge themselves in writing to the state central committee—that in the event they receive a majority of the votes of Pennsylvania, they will vote in the electoral college for the nominees of the democratic national convention for President and Vice President, and in case they or any of them on reasonable notice to them given by the state central committee, refuse or neglect to give the said pledge, to the said committee, they shall have power, and are directed to erase their names from the ticket, and supply their vacancy by persons who will give such pledge.

On motion of Mr. LOWRY, the resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Resolved—That this convention recommend to the Democratic Young Men to hold a Young Men's convention, at such time and place as the central committee shall designate.

On motion of Mr. FLENNIKEN, it was Resolved—That this convention concur in the invitation proposed in the House of Representatives, to invite ANDREW JACKSON to visit this place as the guest of the state.

Mr. VAN AMRINGE moved to amend by adding the name of Col. Richard M. Johnson.

Mr. FLENNIKEN accepted this as a modification, and so modified, the resolution was unanimously adopted.

On motion of Mr. GREEN, it was Resolved—That the thanks of this convention be tendered to their President, for the ability, firmness, courtesy and impartiality with which he has presided, over and conducted its deliberations.

The PRESIDENT then rose, and re-