

part had temporarily thrown into their hands, and with a wild and insane determination, resolved to put the popular will at defiance, and "treat the election as though it had never been held." To carry out this scheme false and fraudulent returns were deposited among the archives of the state, and the true ones suppressed—to the end, that the representatives of the people should be prevented from taking their seats in the legislature, and spurious ones occupy their places, till such laws could be passed in violation of the constitution—and carry out a plan of operations, which if successful, would have spread ruin through the land, and directed the people of their dearest rights. The peaceful citizens of the commonwealth, aroused at this gross attempt to trample their rights under foot—and usurp their powers, assembled in numbers at the capitol to see if it were possible that such things could be—and their frowns, and decided by peaceful disapprobation of such conduct—and their determination to maintain their rights, averted these violators of the laws and compelled them to abandon the halls of legislation and seek for a new theatre to carry out their plans.

With the executive power still in their hands, (for the executive power was never under the executive control) the duration of which had been prolonged by the provisions of the amended constitution, they then sought to secure by military force, that power which they could not attain by the peaceful operations of the law. Armed men were ordered to the capitol, and the quiet routine of old fashioned legislation gave place to martial music and military parade. The measured step of the sentinel was heard in the stillness of the night, and glistening bayonets reflected back the first rays of the morning sun. Yes, armed men were ordered to the capitol to force the people into that submission by buck shot and ball, which could not be effected by other gross schemes and devices.

But it was all in vain. The indomitable firmness of the people and their representative was proof even against this attempt—and on the 3d Tuesday of January David R. Porter was inaugurated the democratic Governor of Pennsylvania, at your capitol, amid the cheers of thousands of your assembled citizens, and an end put to the attempted reign of terror.

In his inaugural address, he set forth in a clear and calm and explicit manner, the principles on which he would endeavor to administer the government of the commonwealth. It contained sound doctrine, and challenged and received the admiration of the considerate men of all parties. We may safely refer to it as containing an epitome of those principles which have ever made up the items of our democratic creed in Pennsylvania, and we may also proudly refer to its author as having at all times carried out and redeemed the pledges therein given. When Gov. Porter came into power, he not only found the treasury exhausted, but a debt of more than 30 millions fastened upon the people, no portion of which he had created, or assisted in creating.—The preceding administration, instead of providing resources for meeting the interest of the debt created by them and their predecessors, had gone on with a wasteful hand in borrowing money from the banks, or obtaining it by unjust grants of chartered privileges, and appropriating the same on the most extended scale of prodigality, to works which were denominated under the general name of internal improvements, but which, in reality, were a reward to the services of political partisans.

With scarcely a dollar in the treasury, without the means of discharging the interest falling due on the public loans—the state credit impaired and general bankruptcy staring us in the face, Gov. Porter came into power. With an energy of character peculiarly his own, he sought out and obtained correct information as to the true state and condition of the commonwealth, and the means of restoring her exhausted credit, and renovating her exhausted energies. In his attempt to do so he was met by the opposition of a political Senate—placed there by an arbitrary and unjust and unequal apportionment of the state, and by which the people were literally robbed, in whole counties, of a representation in that body.

Fellow citizens—when did a Governor of Pennsylvania enter upon the discharge of his duties, surrounded by all the embarrassments and difficulties that David R. Porter did? Not in the annals of government; and to the energy and nerve of the man, this commonwealth owes a debt of sleep and abiding gratitude.

With manly fortitude he has assumed his positions and maintained them—pointed out the evils of corrupt legislation, and exposed to the public eye what had been the constant and uniring attempt of three years preceding misrule to conceal.

It was he who first raised the curtain and exposed the deformities of our financial condition, and to recommend direct taxation would have unnerved a man of ordinary paucity. At the crisis, he was at his post, and formed a rallying point for the freemen of the state. Tried as a faithful public servant, we know him, and knowing him can trust him.

But fellow citizens—At this moment there are other matters connected with our general welfare, and which demanded from us as decided expression of opinion. We have been as a political party contending for years, against the danger of extending the banking capital of the commonwealth. It was reserved for the administration of Joseph Rit-

ner, (and for which both him and his administration have become most ingloriously immortal, to charter the "United States Bank of Pennsylvania" with a capital of 35 millions of dollars. More considerably than half the banking capital of the State at this time. The democracy of the country predicted the result of the incorporation of this institution. That veteran statesman and soldier, who now enjoys in private retirement, the rich harvest in the gratitude and prayers of a grateful people—foretold with prophetic truth the consequences which must follow from the association of so much incorporated wealth. But the admonitions of the wise and the predictions of experience were alike disregarded. And as if impelled by a spirit of blind infatuation, the federal party when in power, considerably more than doubled the banking capital of this state already sufficiently large to accommodate the wants of the people. What have been the consequences? Large investments have been made in stocks. More emissions sent out than prudence could possibly dictate—the representation of money merely, became an article of comparatively small value. Heavy debts contracted abroad. The banks ceased to confine themselves to their legitimate duties and become speculators in foreign stocks and traders in commerce. In this manner of conducting things—the bubble burst. How could it be otherwise? The demands were protested for want of payment—and most of the banks in the commonwealth refused two years ago to meet their liabilities in gold and silver coin. By this system of mismanagement in the banking operations of the state—all business has felt the shock—not merely the man of wealth and fortune, but the price of honest labor, and the general prosperity of the country has been impeded. In fact, so misguided has been the public mind on the subject of banking, that the ordinary course of other business has been neglected, and the summit of ambition seemed to have been the Presidency or Directorship of one of these institutions.—Services of plate at the round price of \$25,000 has been in some cases the reward of HONEST MERIT—and perhaps too at the cost of the widows mite and orphans inheritance. It is a matter of proud distinction to the democratic party of Pennsylvania that they at least had to hand in this wild policy. This experiment which has reduced thousands from competency to abject want and poverty—and which has thrown fetters round the people, from which years of endurance can only release them.

The currency of the country too, seems to have shared a portion of the common catastrophe and instead of a circulation which may be redeemed and which is a true representation of value—the merest trash goes from hand to hand, a beggarly evidence of "better days behind us." And while it may be the duty of an intelligent people to refrain from a general opposition to all the banks in the state, yet it seems to your delegates assembled in convention, that there should be such checks provided by legislation as to prevent in all future time a like occurrence with the present, and that the banking capital of the state is much more than is necessary for the general good—and that we cannot solemnly avoid the expression of the opinion, that the present deranged state of the currency and the general prostration of business may be almost altogether attributable to the incorporation of the United States Bank of Pennsylvania, and which institution having by the laws of the land forfeited her charter, the persons interested in her stock are bound in good faith towards the community, to make an assignment of what effects she may have for the use of her creditors.

Were this the case, we believe confidence would be restored, and that restraint on the general prosperity of the country moved.—Pennsylvania then, with less than half the banking capital she now has, might again regard herself on the high road of prosperity. To the legislature of Pennsylvania the people now look for some redress of the grievances they have sustained by this system, and to prevent future occurrences, ample remedies should be provided by law—and with severity too if necessary.

It is source of great satisfaction fellow citizens, that in a convention composed of delegates from every county in the state, the democratic candidate put in nomination should have received a unanimous vote. It speaks in language not to be misunderstood and with an honest cause, and with vigorous and unanimous action the result cannot but be favorable. In Pennsylvania democracy may slumber but the vital spark is there, and when her yeomanry are aroused their march to victory is as certain as the approach of the second Tuesday of October. Truth, equal rights and plain republican principles are their weapons, and what can prevail against them!

Time and time again your enemy has fallen before you, and we charge you never again to permit that party in Pennsylvania to assume power, who do not know the difference between using it and abusing it—or if so wilfully violate the laws of the land, and constitution of our beloved commonwealth.

Preserve to Pennsylvania in all future time the proud appellation of the "Keystone" of the Federal Arch. And for honesty, firmness, talent and consistency the Executive Chair has never been occupied with more credit to the state and the people than by David Ritzenhouse Porter.

The address being ready by the chairman of the committee on motion of Mr. Sties was unanimously adopted.

Mr. McManus submitted the following resolution which was adopted.

Resolved—That this convention do highly approve of the late administration of Martin Van Buren—as every act of his administration was based upon the true principles of democracy, as promulgated and advocated by a Jefferson, a Madison, and a Jackson.

Mr. Shattuck submitted the following resolution, which was adopted.

Resolved—That the war worn veteran of the Thames, Col. Richard M. Johnson, enjoys as he always had done, the confidence of the democracy of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Florence submitted the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted.

Resolved—That this Convention pledge themselves to devote their untiring energies in the support of DAVID R. PORTER, and that they will contend manfully in the good cause of democracy to secure the triumphant election of the distinguished statesman placed in nomination.

Mr. H. B. Wright, submitted the following resolution, which was adopted.

Resolved—That this Convention approve of the course pursued by our two distinguished Senators in Congress, James Buchanan and Daniel Sturgeon.

Mr. Chapman offered the following resolution which was adopted.

Resolved—That the thanks of the members of this Convention, are due to its presiding and other officers, for the able and satisfactory manner in which they have discharged the duties of their respective appointments.

Mr. H. B. Wright submitted the following resolution, which was considered and adopted.

Resolved—That the thanks of the Convention be presented to the Commissioners of Dauphin for the use of the Court House.

Mr. Sterigere submitted the following resolution, which was adopted.

Resolved—That one thousand copies of the proceedings of this Convention be published in pamphlet form, and that the proceedings be published in all the democratic papers in Harrisburg and the state.

HENRY W. BEESON, President.
GEORGE G. LEIPER,
EDWARD WARTMAN,
ASA DEMOCK,
JOHN BUSBEY,
BENJAMIN TYSON,
J. B. BURRILL,
John McReynolds,
G. W. Marchand,
G. L. Ashmead,
Wm. Barr.

Fourth of March Convention.—We commence this morning the publication of the full proceedings of the fourth of March Convention, which will be found full of interest for the Democratic reader. The unanimity, spirit, and sound Republican feeling manifested by this body, which strongly represented the views of the party throughout the State, give the best assurance of success, and are calculated to arouse every man to exertion. The harmony displayed in the renomination of David R. Porter for the distinguished post which he so ably fills, shows that the victory is within our reach, and that we have only to emulate the example of the convention, to attain it. In 1838, we had every disadvantage to contend with—a reckless enemy held the reins of power and did not scruple at any measures calculated to promote their objects.—Frauds of the most monstrous character were perpetrated all around us. The very atmosphere was filled with slanders, and the honest voters of the Commonwealth were obliged to contend with hosts of importations from neighboring States. Things are altered now. The buckshot war formed the scale to the outrages resorted to against us, and in 1841 a fair field will enable our full strength to make itself felt. Rallying under the banner of the nomination of the 4th of March, we have it in our power to redeem the character of Pennsylvania, and to make the first great movement of that reaction which is to restore Democratic supremacy in the councils of the nation. With these great objects in view, the brightest results may be fairly anticipated. We have but to resolve on triumph—to act with harmonious energy, and the victory is ours.—The principles expressed in the proceedings of the convention cannot fail to receive an enthusiastic response, and to form our rallying cry for the campaign.—Pennsylvania.

REFORM.

Previous to the late election: we heard much from the friends of Gen. Harrison on the subject of extravagance, the high salaries of government officers, and the reform which would be made in these matters in case of his election. Three years ago, when the prices of the necessities of life were nearly or quite double what they now are in consequence of the failure of the crops, and a monopoly of beef, the present friends of Gen. Harrison were loud in their demands for a reduction of salaries, and Mr. Gittings, of Ohio, asserted, on the floor of Congress, that 37½ cents per day would be sufficient for the clerks in the service of the Government. There is, perhaps, no subject upon which there has been more said, by that party, and upon which the Democratic Administration has been denounced, than that of the elegant salaries given to officers, and to no one, perhaps, which they calculated more largely to secure their success in the late contest, than the promise

of a reform in the matter, in case of that success.

They have succeeded, and what do we now behold? Their tune is entirely changed. We hear no more from them in favor of a reduction of salaries. On the contrary they are opposed to any such measure. A proposition has been introduced into Congress to reduce the compensation allowed to certain officers; but instead of approving of, and giving their support, and timely carrying out one of the measures of reform, against which they have said so much, the friends of General Harrison, both in and out of Congress, are in a perfect rage, and denounce the measure in unmeasured terms. The correspondent of the Patriot, seems to be at a loss, for language sufficiently strong to express his indignation, at a proposition, which, if adopted, would deprive some of the members of his party, of a portion of the "spoils" upon which they have cast their longing eyes, and which they are impatiently waiting for an opportunity to grasp. Such is the change which has taken place in their language since the result of the election upon this subject; and it is not greater in this case than in some others. They have now no feeling of horror at extravagance; no desire for retrenchment; but are as anxious for an expansion of the expenditures as they have been for that of the credit system. They are quite in favor of doing every thing upon a large scale.—Balt. Republican.

From the Lancaster Intelligencer.
THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

In obedience to the usages of the democratic party we this day nail our flag to the mast, proclaiming DAVID R. PORTER the candidate of the democratic party for Governor of Pennsylvania, at the ensuing election. The vote of the Convention which placed Governor Porter in nomination, was distinguished by an extraordinary unanimity, and the proceedings throughout breathe a spirit of harmony, concession, and high devoted resolve, eminently calculated to crown our efforts with victory, and to plant the democratic flag fast and firm on "the outer wall."

If there ever was any reason to doubt of the success of democratic men and measures, at the ensuing election, the Convention of Thursday last, most effectually dispelled it. A body of democrats, made up of delegates from every county in Pennsylvania, fresh from the people, and knowing their preferences, have placed in nomination, with unexampled unanimity, the present Governor, who was the instrument of the great moral and political victory of 1838.—This is a prestige that points with unerring fidelity to a brilliant and effectual triumph. Let every democrat, now that the Convention, elected according to the time-honored usages of the party, has faithfully performed its high duty, record his vote in favor of DAVID RITZENHOUSE PORTER, and old Democratic Pennsylvania will again take her position in the vanward of the republican States.

From the York Gazette.
THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR.

"LET US BE LED INTO BATTLE BY OUR OWN OLD CHIEF, WITH WHOM THE 'CHASSEURS HAVE NEVER SUSTAINED A DEFEAT'" This was the cry of a portion of the legions of Napoleon, when it was proposed, by a change in the disposition of the forces, to place them under the command of an officer, who, in their eyes, had not been sufficiently tried. Their wish was gratified; they were placed under the command of THEIR OWN OLD CHIEFTAIN—the balls of their foes flew thick and hot around them and their loved commander—yet they quailed not—the bright blade of their leader's falchion flashed in the front of the fight—his well known voice appealed to the manhood of their hearts above the din of strife, in cheering and invigorating tones—and the son of AUSTERLITZ gilded in VICTORY the eagle banners of France.

"GIVE US OUR OLD LEADER"—has been the treaty of the Democracy of Pennsylvania, looking to the gubernatorial contest of October; "put the Iron Gray once more into the field—the arrows of the foe can fall no thicker upon him now than they did in the glorious struggle of 1838—then he was assailed with the weapons of calumny; poisoned by malice the most rancorous; then was foul prejudice brought to bear against him and hosts of suborned villains bore false evidence against him, with their polluted hands laid solemnly upon the book of the Holy Evangelists. GIVE US OUR OLD LEADER—give us our denounced, reviled, abused, but triumphantly sustained candidate of 1838—doubly endeared to us by the assaults he has sustained because of his unflinching devotion to our cause. Let us rally again upon DAVID R. PORTER, and our triumph is assured!"

The Legislature.—The political movements which have taken place at Harrisburg, during the last two weeks, have had a tendency to retard legislation. Neither branch was in session more than an hour on Wednesday, and we may safely say, the majority in both had the fidgets severely the day before; but now, as politicians have the labor of Governor making over, we may safely presume the session will soon come to a close, whether the business of the public is accomplished or not.
Reporter.

THE FEDERAL CONVENTION.

The federalists held their convention on Wednesday, and nominated JOHN BANKS, of Reading, as their candidate for Governor. They composed a homogeneous body of whigs, anti-masons and abolitionists, together with a few disappointed applicants for office—just such an assemblage of contrary spirits as dared not to avow any principle of party action. Even Mr. Stevens, the High Priest of Antimasonry, pronounced it a "no party" convention, and as such opposed the adoption of any resolution further than the mere confirmation of the nomination; and we found his satellite, who in 1838 issued an edict to "treat the election as though it never had been held," seconding the proposition. Such a course of policy, under the deceitful promise of better times, and kept up with the humbuggeries of log cabins, hard cider, and tippecanoe songs, once defeated a candidate possessing every qualification and secured the election of one unfit from age, habit and education; but a people cannot be twice deluded by the same intrigues. They will see the want of principle in those who have nominated and of course would control Mr. BANKS, should he succeed; and fearing a repetition of the operations of which the commonwealth will keep a record, of the frauds connected with the Gettysburg tapeworm and breach at Huntingdon, and of the base attempt to destroy the government in the buckshot war, they will rally under the standard which wafts its motto in the breeze, and they will zealously sustain the party and the candidate who fearlessly avow their principles. That party is the untrammelled DEMOCRACY, and that candidate DAVID R. PORTER.—Reporter.

THE NEW ASPECT OF AFFAIRS.

The proceedings in the Senate on Monday last, certainly have shown a ray of sunshine over the political horizon. The Statements of Messrs. Buchanan and Clay, in relation to the probability of an early and amicable adjustment of the Boundary question, and that the rumor of a recent angry correspondence between Messrs. Fox and Forsyth, was utterly destitute of foundation, increase the hope, that the pacific relations of Great Britain and the United States, will remain unbroken, and all difficulty amicably and honorably adjusted. Since then, the President has arrived, bringing, as will be seen by a reference to our Foreign news, the reports of the discussion in both houses of parliament, relative to the case of McLeod, and the excitement created by the published correspondence between the British Minister and the American premier. The English papers of course generally sustain the views of Mr. Fox, while some attack Mr. Forsyth with great violence, and charge him with either being ignorant of the principles of international law, and misinformed or utterly regardless of truth.

We do not, however, gather from any remarks of the English press, or from aught that transpired in the debates, any thing to induce a reasonable apprehension of new difficulties in the settlement of this question, notwithstanding Mr. O'Connell waxed particularly warm in his remarks, and declared that whether the orders under which McLeod acted were right or wrong, the Government was bound to protect and save him. It cannot be long before we shall know the views of her Majesty's Government upon the subject. It is certain, be they what they may, our Government cannot recede from the position it has assumed, with reference to McLeod's case, awaiting his trial under the laws of New York; for any interference of the General Government would be a violation of her Sovereignty.—The issue of his trial may be one of the 'collateral causes' alluded to by Mr. Clay, over which neither Government has control; and which will produce a war, should war unhappily ensue.

Under all the circumstances, and in order that justice may be impartially extended to McLeod, it would seem a wise and prudent course to change the venue in his case, and have him brought down to Albany, where an unbiased jury could be impanelled, and perfect security to his person, in the event of his acquittal, afforded. We would then have entire confidence that he would be fairly tried, although we believe that no American jury would, under the solemnity of their oaths, permit themselves to be prejudiced by rumor or influenced by excitement; they appreciate too justly the rights of man, and the value of life and liberty. If the evidence leaves but a doubt upon their minds, McLeod will have the benefit of that doubt, and be acquitted; if on the contrary, his guilt is proved by irrefragable and conclusive testimony, he will assuredly be convicted and sentenced, beyond the hope of pardon or reprieve, let the consequences be what they may. With this view, apart from the consideration of any other differences between the two countries, all must unite in the opinion expressed by Mr. Clay in the Senate on Monday last, that however distant a war with Great Britain may be, no effort should be relaxed to place the country in such a state of defence as would prepare it to meet any possible exigency that might arise.—U. S. Mail.

Pork and Flour.—A late number of the Michigan City Gazette states that there are now waiting for shipment at that place 6,000 barrels of pork and as many of flour.

Iron.—It is estimated that 200,000 tons of iron are manufactured annually in Pennsylvania, or an increase of 100,000 tons since 1832.